New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1827 — NEW-YORK, TUESDAY JULY 28 1857. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE AND ASIA.

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

Spread of the Mutiny Among the Sepoys in India.

THE INSURGENTS BLOCKADED IN DELHI.

Death of the British Commander-in-Chief.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Alarming Extent of the Conspiracies Against Napoleon.

SPAIN AND ITALY TRANQUIL.

Cotton Buoyant—Breadstuffs Declining—Consols Lower.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Quebec, Monday, July 27.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamer North American, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 15th inst., arrived at this port on Sunday night.

The advices by this arrival are four days later than those by the Circassian at St. Johns, and Asia at New-York, and are of an highly important character.

The R. M. Steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Boston July 1, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 11th.

The steamship Indian, from Montreal and Quebec on the 4th inst., and the Khersonese, from Portland, via Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The screw steamer Kangaroo left Liverpool one hour before the North American, and the Ariel and Washington were to leave Southampton the same day.

The screw steamship Indian arrived at Liverpool, from Quebec, in nine days and eleven hours.

The steamship Belgique arrived at Southampton on the 14th inst.

The great feature of the news by the North American consists in the advices received from India by the arrival of the overland mail. The mutiny among the Sepoys is represented to have spread to an alarming extent.

Twenty-three native regiments had joined in it. The insurgents had been defeated outside the walls of Delhi, but still held possession of the city.

General Anson, the British Commander-in-Chief, had died of cholera.

Sir Colin Campbell had started for Delhi to succeed him.

The news from China contains no features of unusual interest.

Italy and Spain were tranquil.

India.

The Indian mail had arrived in London. The dates from Calcutta were to the 5th of June, and from Bombay to the 15th.

The disaffection was entirely confined to the army. The native troops had been disarmed at most of the stations in the Punjaub. The intelligence from Delhi, which is to the 8th June, states that the heights around the town were in possession of the Government troops, who had attacked and driven the rebels within the walls and captured twenty-six guns.

The fall of Delhi was looked for hourly when the Indian mail left.

The loss to the Bengal army by the mutiny and other causes was nearly thirty thousand men.

It is believed that the crisis was passed.

At the latest accounts there was a rumor of a panic and dissensions amongst the insurgents at Delhi.

The British Government was acting vigorously in Indian affairs, and Sir Colin Campbell left on a few hours' notice.

The Bombay Money market was uneasy. There was almost a panic.

China.

Hong-Kong dates were to the 25th of May.

The American steam frigate San Jacinto, and the English gun boats had gone up the Canton River to attack the Junks.

At Foo-Chow-Foo all was quiet, and tea was coming down freely. The Rebels had been defeated there.

Trade at Shanghai and Hong-Kong was quiet. In Freights, nothing was doing. Exchange on London at Shanghai was at 1s. 2d.@7s. 8½d. The American house of Messrs. King & Co., at Hong-Kong, had suspended. The liabilities, mostly to Chinese, amounted to $150,000.

In Bombay and Madras the armies continued firmly loyal.

The telegraph wires between Agra and Delhi had been cut by the insurgents.

The steamship Erin, from Bombay, with the mails for China, was wrecked on the coast of Ceylon, on the 6th of June. Her passengers and the mails and specie were saved. The cargo was valued at nearly $250,000, and, with the vessel, was lost.

At Calcutta, little was doing in imports. Sterling exchange was at 91¼.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Lindsay moved for the production of Secretary Marcy's letter on privateering; but Lord Palmerston said that it was not officially in the hands of the British Government, and could not be produced. After a few remarks from Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Napier, as to the ill effects of the new engagement in England, the motion was withdrawn.

An address to the Queen was adopted, praying for the use of all means to put down the African Slave trade, and secure the fulfillment of the treaties.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dillwin gave notice of a motion that the Clerk of the House in administering the oath to members be authorized to omit from the oath of objuration the words: "On the true faith of a Christian."

Mr. Griffiths gave notice of a resolution that no hostile steps ought to be taken by the Government with regard to the execution of the Suez Canal.

On Tuesday Colonel Lindsay moved an address for copies of Secretary Marcy's letter to the French Government in answer to the resolution of the Paris Conference on the subject of privateering. Lord Palmerston said that it was not usual for Government to produce correspondence between two independent Governments. Secretary Marcy's letter to the French Government was not officially in the hands of the British Government and could not be produced. The communication of the American to the French Government had been made by the last Government of the United States, but the present Administration had intimated that they did not wish for an answer to it; and under the circumstances the House would feel that the question could not be discussed properly. He therefore hoped it would not be pressed. Lord John Russell thought the Government could make a statement of the grounds upon which the declaration had been entered into. He was afraid the consequences would be very serious, but England was bound to them now. Sir Charles Napier thought the engagement could not be broken, and would necessitate the blockading of every port of the enemy. The motion was withdrawn.

Lord Palmerston pledged the Government to carry out the request.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a brilliant banquet to the officers of the Niagara.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the conspiracy recently discovered was the most serious of any we have knowledge of, in the character of the persons concerned, the extent of its ramifications, and the objects proposed—which included the assassination of the Emperor and a revolution throughout Southern Europe. The members of a Provisional Government were already named by the conspirators and the plans were pretty near perfected when the discovery was made.

The declared hostility of Lord Palmerston to the Suez Canal, produced a considerable sensation in France, and the Paris journals are pretty severe in their comments on it.

It is stated that the Duke de Grammont, the French Minister at Turin, will succeed Count Morny in the mission to Russia.

The details of the recently discovered conspiracy in Paris were creeping out.

Queen Victoria will visit Fontainebleau in September.

Spain.

According to the latest accounts from Spain, tranquillity was everywhere established, and courts martial were in full operation.

Italy.

Nothing has been received from Italy but lengthy details of revolutionary movements already anticipated.

The Two Sicilies were tranquil.

Col. Fracorr, the chief of the insurgents in Calabria, was under arrest.

The Queen of Naples was not expected to live.

It is alleged that Mazzini escaped from Italy in a ship carrying the American flag.

Turkey.

It is denied that the Porte had issued a protest against the occupation of Pera by the English. Redschid Pacha simply had a personal interview with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on the subject.

Russia.

A despatch announces that the Russians have occupied Gaguy on the frontier of Abasea.

Persia.

It was stated, but doubted, that the Shah had made a requisition on General Outram for a column of troops to enforce the evacuation of Herat, which was held by his nephews, who, disapproving of the terms of peace, refused to withdraw.

Australia.

Dates from Melbourne to the 26th of April, and over sixty thousand ounces of gold, have been received by the ship James Baines.

The O'Shaughnessy Ministry had resigned.

A spirited speculation in grain was going on in the Melbourne markets, which otherwise were dull.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant. The newspapers report all qualities of American advanced 1-16d., while Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the market firm at the rates current previous to the sailing of the Asia. The sales of the three days were 28,000 bales, including 1,600 on speculation and 1,600 for export.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the Breadstuffs market declining. Flour very dull and 6d. lower. Wheat inanimate, and quotations nominal; Red 2d. lower. Corn declined 6d., but closed firm. Quotations: Western Canal Flour 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s@32s.; Red Wheat, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 6d.@10s.; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 38s. 6d. The weather had been favorable for the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was generally steady. Beef buoyant. Pork heavy. Bacon heavy and 2s. lower. Lard quiet. Bigland, Athya & Co. quote Beef advanced 10s., under an active speculative inquiry.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Ashes were quiet at 44s. for Pots. Sugar was dull. Resin was dull. Spirits of Turpentine were steady. Tallow unchanged. Coffee firm. Rice quiet.

London Markets.

Sugar dull, at a decline of 6d.@1s. Coffee quiet, and all qualities slightly declined. Tea firm and active, at 1s. 2d.@1s. 3½d. Rice dull.

Glasgow Market.

In the Glasgow Market Pig Iron was flat at 73s.

Birmingham Market.

The Birmingham Market was very firm, with large orders from the United States.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was active at unchanged rates. The news from India caused a decline in Consols, which were quoted on Friday at 92@92¼. A reduction in the rate of discount was expected by the Bank of England on Thursday.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 15—1 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report Cotton steady.—Sales about $10,000 bales. Breadstuffs very quiet. Provisions unchanged.

London, Saturday—12 M.

Consols for money closed at 91¾@91⅞.

Visit of the Excise Commissioners into the First Ward.—The Excise Commissioners yesterday afternoon visited Greenwich, Washington and other streets of the First Ward, that, from a personal inspection, they might judge whether the liquor dealers there kept such houses as made them worthy of a renewal of their licenses. With a Deputy Sheriff and a couple of police-officers, they first passed through Greenwich-street, then returning through Washington, looking through the intersecting streets as they went. The number of every liquor-shop that remains unlicensed was marked down, and opposite each the word "good," "bad," or "doubtful," as the police officers gave their opinions.

In Washington-street, the party stopped at the grocery and liquor store of Councilman John Von Glahn. The Councilman was dispensing from the bar when his visitors entered, but immediately advanced to meet them. He said he had a license, and afterwards invited all to test the quality of his liquors, wines and lager bier, some of which he could recommend to their favorable attention. Of course the Commissioners left, fully satisfied that Von Glahn's was a proper house.

By this time, the object of the visitors had become generally known in the vicinity. A crowd followed them from door to door, and no little excitement in some of the lager-bier saloons and sailor dance-houses was consequent. Most of them are also houses of ill-fame, and the efforts of some of the proprietors to disguise their real character was amusing. At "Venus Hall," a most notorious basement brothel, the wretched girls, on the approach of the Commissioners, scampered away into the back apartments with great speed. The liquor bottles were removed out of sight, and the landlord, looking as innocent as possible, said he should not apply for a license, for he sold nothing but lager bier, soda water, and such like light drinks. In others of the low cellars, however, no attempt was made to conceal their business. The girls, in immodest dress, sat or lay lounging about, and by their actions and language, betrayed their character. The proprietors nearly all said that they had no licenses and required none.

The Commissioners spent about a couple of hours in the visit, and will renew their investigations in a short time. From what they saw they have decided to license only about one-seventeenth of the places visited yesterday. Not one of the cellars—with the exception of the eating-saloons—will get their sanction to sell liquor, and if the Police are vigilant there is hope that that part of the Ward will be washed of this uncleanliness.

The Commissioners complain that the short time allowed them for granting licenses, 50 days, is not sufficient and say that their duties could be more efficiently performed if the time was extended, so that they could personally examine into the character of the houses for which licenses are asked. They meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock to hear applications.

Commissioners of Health.—This Board met yesterday at 12 M. in the City Library room—present President Phillips in the Chair, Commissioners Miller, Thompson and Rockwell; Walter F. Concklin, Secretary.

The petition of brig Fredonia, from Trinidad de Cuba, for permission to come to City, was referred to the Health Officer with power.

Petition of brig John Boynton, for petition to come to upper Quarantine, was similarly disposed of.

On motion, adjourned.

The Alleged Slaver Merchants.—Efforts are making to obtain the release of the schooner Merchants, and yesterday the following sureties were offered: Augustus R. Lane, residence No. 303 Monroe-street, business, ship smith, No. 244 South-street; and James A. Braddock, residence No. 306 Monroe-street, business, sail-maker, No. 363 South-street. Each of these parties swore he was worth more than $6,000. They are held in case the judgment of the Court should be against her. A motion to discharge the vessel from arrest will be made to-day.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NO QUORUM YET.

Probable Mandamus against Mayors Wood and Powell and Commissioner Cholwell.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday morning. Mr. Cholwell and the two Mayors, Wood and Powell, were not there, and there was not, therefore, a quorum present. It is said that Mr. Cholwell, who is believed to be in Connecticut, is sick and cannot attend, but that statement is not credited among those who are familiar with the peculiar condition of things at No. 88 White-street. At all events the two Mayors do not put in a plea of illness, and yet they remain away, and by so doing prevent progress in the organization of the Department. The whole subject was pretty generally discussed this morning, by gentlemen in the Commissioners' rooms, during which the power to compel attendance was canvassed. It was held by those who are familiar with such matters, that there are several cases in the books where nonfeasance is held to be as good ground for removal as malfeasance; and it was thought that if Mr. Cholwell's illness became chronic, to apply the rule or principle to his particular case. It was thought, also, that a mandamus might influence Mayors Wood and Powell to take a morning walk to White-street. It was recommended on the authority of the Mayor's success with it in compelling Judge Russell to appear and sit with him in the old Board of Police Commissioners. It is not probable, however, that such a course will be tried for several days to come. Meanwhile the business of the Board remains in statu quo.

The Special Police.

The number of Special Policemen who congregate at and in the vicinity of No. 88 White-street and make anxious inquiry relative to when they will get their pay, is still very large. They always receive assurances that their cases will be attended to as soon as possible.

Complaint against Deputy Carpenter.

Yesterday afternoon, Leroy G. Clark, Cornelius B. Titus, and two others, made affidavits against Deputy Superintendent Daniel Carpenter, for using abusive language concerning Mayor Wood. The complainants were members of the old Police Department, and reported themselves, among some forty others, for duty, to Deputy Carpenter, on Saturday last, and while in conversation they allege that Carpenter abused Mayor Wood, and to such an extent that they deemed it proper to call him to account before the Commissioners. The following is the charge, together with the affidavits:

New-York, July 27th, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District:

In accordance with section 4, article 1st., of the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Board of Police adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, in accordance with section No. 7 of an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15th, 1857, the following charges are hereby preferred against Daniel Carpenter, a Deputy-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, located in the City of New-York.

CHARGES.

Conduct unbecoming an officer.

SPECIFICATIONS.

First. That on the 3d day of July, 1857, Cornelius B. Titus, claiming to be a policeman, reported himself to said Carpenter at his office for duty, when said Carpenter treated him in an uncourteous and uncivil manner, tending to degrade him in the eyes of the persons then present, in violation of section 3 of the Rules and Regulations.

Second, that the said Carpenter, on the morning of July 25, 1857, while in his office, and in the presence of Leroy T. Clark, and other persons, did use harsh, violent, coarse, profane and insolent language of and to, and concerning the Mayor of the City of New-York, a superior officer; calling the said Mayor a black-hearted, vicious, mean, low, scurrilous and contemptible scoundrel, tending thereby to bring the authority of said Mayor, as a Commissioner of Police, into contempt, and to create insubordination in the Police Department; in violation of section 3 and 38 of the Rules and Regulations of the general government of the Metropolitan Police District, as more fully appears in the affidavits of Cornelius B. Titus, Leroy T. Clark, Arthur McManus and John Dugan, hereto appended.

WILLIAM MACKELLAR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AFFIDAVITS.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Leroy T. Clark, residing at No. 75 Montgomery-street, being duly sworn, says—That this morning the 25th of July, 1857, at about noon, deponent in company with John Dugan, residing at No. 268 Thirty-fifth-street, and another, McManus, residing at No. 49 Rose-street, went to No. 86 Franklin-street, the office of the Deputy-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department, and when we arrived there in said office, we spoke to Deputy Superintendent Carpenter respecting ourselves. He, said Carpenter, answered that he did not recognize us as officers of the Police, but only looked upon us as old associates. He, the said Carpenter, further stated, that there was only one man to blame for all that had happened, and that man was the black-hearted, vicious, mean, low, scurrilous, contemptible Mayor of this City.

LEROY T. CLARK.

Sworn before me this 25th of July, 1857.

W. H. Stephens, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New York, ss.—John Dugan, residing at No. 268 Thirty-fifth-street, and *Austin McManus*, residing at No. 49 Rose-street, being duly sworn, says:

That deponents have read the above affidavits, and know of their own knowledge the same to be true and correct in every instance.

AUSTIN McMANUS.
JOHN DUGAN.

Sworn before me this 25th day of July, 1857.

W. H. Stephens, Com. of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Cornelius B. Titus, being duly sworn, deposed and says, that on the 3d day of July, inst., he reported himself for duty to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, at No. 88 White-street, when Daniel Carpenter said: I suppose Mayor Wood will report to-morrow, that it was the Mayor's fault, that he had led the men astray, and had deceived them, and that he was tyrannical and overbearing, and, d—n him, he ought to go to ——. At this point some person present interrupted him, and remarked that he should not speak so; when Carpenter replied: Yes, that was the way to talk.

Deponent was also present on Saturday last, at No. 86 Franklin-street, and did there hear said Carpenter use the following language: That the men had only the Mayor to blame for being out of employment, that he had a black heart, and that men who hung upon the skirts of such men should not expect anything.

CORNELIUS B. TITUS.

Sworn before me this 25th July, 1857.

W. H. Stephens, Commissioner of Deeds.

Republican State Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs on the 23d day of July, 1857, the 23d day of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention, as will be seen by the following notice:

The Republican electors of the State of New-York are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the city of Syracuse on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, one Judge of the Court of Appeals, one Canal Commissioner, and one State Prison Inspector.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Edwin D. Morgan, James B. Taylor, D. Dudley Field, Joseph Blunt, James W. Nye, New-York.
John L. Schoolcraft, Joseph Davis, J. M. B. Davidson, C. P. Williams, Albany.
Abraham B. Olin, Jas. Forsyth, Troy.
Philip Dorsheimer, E. G. Spaulding, Buffalo.
Levi C. Turner, Cooperstown.
Standish Barry, Herkimer.
Levi Dimmick, Binghamton.
Stephen C. Johnson, Delhi.
Daniel T. Jones, Allen Munroe, Syracuse.
A. G. Rice, Ellicottville.
S. M. Burroughs, Medina.
Samuel P. Allen, Rochester.
Chas. O. Shepard, Arcadia, Wyoming County.
Clarke B. Cochrane, Schenectady.
Wm. A. Wheeler, Malone, Franklin County.
Chas. Hughes, Sandy Hill, Washington County.
Henry L. Burchard, Oneida County.
Wm. Carey, Saratoga.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,456,048 in Treasure

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

Defeat of the Broderick Wing of the Democracy.

Oregon Knocking at the Door of the Union.

Indian Preparations for Another Outbreak.

Virtual Settlement of our Difficulties with New-Granada.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE TRANSIT SQUABBLES.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN SAN SALVADOR.

Later from the South Pacific and British West Indies.

The U. S. Mail steamship Illinois, C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall, July 19, at 6 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 1½ P. M. on the 27th, making the passage in 7 days and 19¼ hours.

The Illinois brings the California mails of July 4, $1,456,048 in treasure on freight, and 450 passengers.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Sonora, R. L. Whiting, Esq., commanding, left San Francisco July 4, at 10 A. M., with 444 passengers and $1,872,584 in treasure, $418,744 of which was on foreign account; arrived at Manzanilla, July 10, Acapulco, the 12th, and Panama the 18th, at 7 P. M.

U. S. frigate Independence, now laying at Panama, will shortly leave for San Francisco, to go out of commission.

We are indebted to Purser Mitchell, of the Illinois, for special favors, and to the Expresses of Wells, Fargo & Co., Berford & Co., and Freeman & Co. for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List per Illinois.

American Ex. Bank	$380,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	21,850
Wells, Fargo & Co.	278,000	Wm. T. Coleman & Co	12,000
Order	171,300	Ross, Falconer & Co.	13,568
Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	148,880	F. M. Drexel	15,000
Howland & Aspinwall	138,000	Treadwell & Co.	11,000
Robb, Hallett & Co.	130,000	Howes & Crowell	10,000
R. Kelly & Co.	65,840	R. Meader	8,000
James Patrick	55,000	E & J. Rosenfeld	5,000
Freeman & Co.	35,000	T. J. Hand & Co.	3,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co	31,300	H. Strybing	1,500
FROM ASPINWALL.			
H. Solomon & Co.	20,000	D. T. Lanman & Co.	404
G. N. Williams	1,800		
Total			$1,456,043

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Result of the Democratic Primary Election—The Republican Convention—The People's Party—Excitement on Fremont's Mariposa Claim—Quarrel between Broderick and Stebbins—The State Industrial Fair—Business and the Mines—Arrival of Guano.

The most important event that has occurred in California during the fortnight ending June 5, is the Democratic Primary Election for delegates to the Sacramento Nominating Convention. The contest was interesting, inasmuch as it was understood to involve the question of sustaining the appointments for this State made by the President. Senator Broderick having been disappointed in getting the offices for his friends, was anxious to convince the Executive that the persons appointed were not acceptable to the Democracy of the State. But in this attempt he has been completely foiled. Of the members elected to the Convention, but forty-two are understood to be favorable to McCorkle, Broderick's candidate for Governor; while Weller, his opponent, has 134, and Nugent 11, friends. There is little doubt that Weller will be nominated on the first ballot of the Convention, which meets on the 14th July. As soon as this result was generally known, the State Journal, Broderick's organ, par excellence, was pounced upon by attachments to the amount of over thirty thousand dollars, and its publication in consequence suspended. It is, in all probability, but a temporary stoppage, as we already hear rumors of its speedy revival.

The Republicans have also begun to elect the delegates to their Convention, which is to assemble at Sacramento on the 8th July. Capt. Thos. Gray, Edward Stanly, Col. E. D. Baker, and several others, are spoken of as the Gubernatorial candidate of this party. It is impossible to tell in whose favor the chances are.

Besides the nominees of these two parties, there is some talk of running a third and independent candidate by the "Reformers," or "People's Party." It is supposed that such a one, if he could unite the scattered fragments of the American organization, the Republicans and the reformists, in his support, would be elected. Col. J. S. Watkins and Edward Stanly are now generally looked to as the most available men to lead in such a movement.

Considerable feeling has been manifested latterly by the miners on Fremont's Mariposa claim. Meetings have been held, and resolutions denunciatory of Fremont and his agents, Palmer, Cook & Co., passed; and the miners declare it as their fixed intention to resist the encroachments of Fremont and his agents to the bitter end. In the case, also, of the Merced Mining Company vs. John C. Fremont, the Supreme Court of the State has granted a perpetual injunction upon Fremont, preventing him from interfering with the operations of the above Mining Company, which already has some $800,000 invested in works for taking out gold.

The California Supreme Court has revised and reversed a decision lately made by it, which seriously affected the value of the San Francisco Bonds. The Court now holds that that section of the Consolidation bill regulating the payment to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the gradual extinguishment of the debt, is unconstitutional and void, as it interferes with the vested rights of the bondholders, and that the payment of the $50,000 per annum for that purpose must continue as before the Consolidation Bill passed.

The "Stamp Act" passed by the last Legislature went into effect on the 1st of July. By it, all exchange, drafts, &c., drawn upon parties out of the State, are taxed by stamps, as are policies of insurance, passage tickets abroad, professional licenses, and like documents. The bill is very obnoxious to the people in San Francisco.

Business continues to be unusually depressed in San Francisco, and several of the heaviest houses have been forced to suspend. In these times of difficulty, the outrageous features of our Attachment, Insolvent, and Homestead Laws, have been prominently brought into notice, and a general determination to have them remedied has been awakened. At present they but offer opportunities and premiums for the perpetration of rascality and fraud.

David C. Broderick, U. S. Senator from California, had a personal difficulty on the 1st inst., with J. W. Stebbins, ex member of the State Senate from Yuba. Stebbins formerly supported Broderick, but lately has changed his position on account of some real or supposed grievance. The two met in the office of a third party in this city, when, after some hard words, Broderick struck Stebbins in the face with his walking cane. Bystanders instantly interfered and prevented further hostilities.

Considerable attention is being attracted to the Grand State Industrial Fair which is to be held in San Francisco on the 7th of December. A suitable building is to be constructed for the reception of articles for exhibition, and an interesting display is expected. The occasion will doubtless be taken advantage of by persons abroad interested in the introduction of new machinery, improved implements, &c., who will be afforded a desirable opportunity for bringing them before the public.

No great preparations were made in San Francisco for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The embarrassed position of the municipal treasury rendered it impossible for the Supervisors to make any considerable appropriation for the occasion, and no united action has been taken by the citizens. Several excursions were projected, and the day was to be enjoyed in a quiet manner, by a general cessation of business on the part of the people. In other portions of the State more "patriotism" is exhibited, and preparations have been made for the delivery of the usual orations, &c. In Sacramento, four orators are to hold forth.

Mining is carried on as successfully as ever, and new discoveries are constantly chronicled. Attention of capitalists is still being directed to other enterprises, and veins long since abandoned, for want of money to explore them, are being worked to advantage. The facilities for procuring the requisite materials for quartz crushing are far greater than ever before, and the machinery itself being simplified and effective, companies engaged in this branch of mining are generally doing better than ever before. The Quartz Miners' Association adjourned sine die on the 18th.

Great interest still continues to be felt in mountain wagon roads, and men and money are at work. Stage-coaches now run regularly between Placerville and Carson Valley. Contracts for grading the more difficult sections of the route have been let, and in a few weeks a good road will be ready to connect with the National Road that is to have its terminus in Honey Lake Valley. The "Big Tree" route, as also the Oroville route, are both feasible, and over them stages have been driven with comparatively little difficulty.

The San Francisco Herald has the following paragraph:

"The clipper-schooner Caroline E. Foote, Capt. A. J. North, arrived yesterday from Elide Island (Lower California), with a cargo of 120 tons guano. The guano has been tested and found superior to the Peruvian guano. This is the first cargo ever taken from that Island, which is claimed by Capt. J. R. G. Isham and others. There are large quantities of it upon the Island, and there is no doubt but it will prove a profitable speculation to those engaged in the enterprise. Capt. Isham, Isaac E. Woodworth, Esq., and several other gentlemen returned by the Caroline E. Foote from a visit to that Island.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Effort to Introduce Slavery—Quick Passage from New-York—Preparations of the Indians for Another War.

Advices from Oregon Territory are to the 20th of June. The people of Oregon, having determined to come into the Union as a State, an effort is being made to engraft in the Constitution a provision to recognize Slavery. Messrs. Hall & Gillis have issued a prospectus for a new Democratic paper to advocate this policy, to be published in Benton County.

The bark C. E. Tilton arrived in Columbia River in 116 days from New-York, being the quickest trip ever made.

The Oregonian of the 13th June says:

We have private letters from the Dalles, the import of which is, that the Indians have fired upon the whites several times recently, between the Dalles and Walla Walla. Stock Whitley, the Walla Walla chief, had been arrested and placed in the guard-house at the Dalles. It is the general opinion of those acquainted with the facts, that the Indians are concentrating at some point in the mountains, preparatory to recommencing the war again, as soon as the fishing season is over.

From Umpqua, O. T., we learn that apprehensions were entertained there of an Indian outbreak. The Rogue River Indians, headed by their chief, John, had left their new reservation and were returning to their old hunting grounds. The garrison at Umpqua, numbering only twenty-five soldiers, was too weak to hinder the Indian march, or perhaps to preserve itself.

The Puget Sound Indians are quiet, but large bands of Northerners still hang about the English side, and continue to annoy the settlers by crossing to our side. Major Haller was in chase of some twelve or fifteen canoes that had come across and took a canoe with the crew of the Sound Indians, and either murdered or carried them off as slaves. The Major was on board the United States cutter Jefferson Davis, with some regulars, that being the only means he could command to protect the frontier; and that is of but little use at this time of the year, on account of the frequent calms. A number of families had left Whidley's Island and other parts of the frontier and moved up the Sound; the Northerners say that before they return home in the Fall they will have three American heads for each one of their people that was killed last Winter by the Massachusetts: they have lately killed and taken away a number of our Indians, and it is fully believed that they will carry their threats into execution against the whites, unless a war steamer is sent to protect the frontiers.

San Francisco Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, June 21, by Justice Alexander, Mr Charles Barms to Miss Louisa Steinmuller.

At Briggsville, Shasta County, June 18, John H. Hough to Julia Lean.

At Shaw's Flat, June 14, Mr. H. N. Johnson to Mrs. Rachael C. Patton.

In San Francisco, June 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Geo. L. Bradley and Miss Margaret L. Holland.

In San Francisco, June 22, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Richard Wesley Collins and Miss Elizabeth S. Johnston.

In Marysville, on the 19th of June, Mr. John S. Stanels to Mrs. Hannah C. Hampers.

In Mokelumne Hill on the 7th of June, Mr. W. C. Lawton to Miss Amelia Smith.

In Stockton, June 17, Mr. Robert B. Cheeseman to Miss Emily A. De Wolf, both of Knight's Ferry.

In San Francisco, at the bridge's residence, by Rev. B. Brierly, on Sunday evening, June 21, Mrs. Emily H. Rockwell to M. R. Tewksbury, M. D., all of San Francisco.

In Columbia, June 7, Mr. Rhodes B. Randall to Miss Sarah Jane York, both of Jamestown.

At McGillivray's Ranch, Trinity River, Mr. Joseph McGillivray to Mrs. Barbara Pottinger.

In San Francisco, June 24, by Rev. E. P. Cutler, Mr. Adam Grant to Miss Emma F. Gummer, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, at the residence of the bride's father, Major E. Fellows, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Edward McCarty, of Sacramento, to Miss Ella R. Fellows, of San Francisco.

At the residence of Senator Fish, in El Dorado, on the morning of the 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. Frear, Mr. Albert E. Crane, of Alvarado, to Miss Louisia J. Briggs, of the former place, both formerly of Western New-York.

In Lane County, O. T., May 10, Mr. Stephen T. Church, of Josephine County, to Miss Elizabeth C. Lister, of Lane County.

In Linn County, O. T., June 4, Mr. John Moyer to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. H. L. Brown.

In Linn County, O. T., June 7, Mr. Kleimer to Mrs. Elizabeth Thorp.

In Oregon, June 8, Mr. Jesse C. Henderson, of Yamhill, to Mrs. Nancy Ransom, of Portland.

In San Francisco, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. I. H. Brayton, Mr. E. R. Bolce to Miss Mary E. Howe.

On Saturday, the — day of May, inst., at the residence of His Excellency, Stock Whitley, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of all the hostiles east of the mountains, by Right Rev. Father Bussasl, General Victor Trevitt, to her ladyship, Hon. Eugenie Isabella Victoria Clementina Kangaroolia Antelopia Vonstoeckershindemhovenspiderester, Cousin Germain to Stock Whitley, Esq., aforesaid.

In Sonoma, June 14, Major H. H. O'Callaghan, of Sacramento, to Miss Caroline J. McPherson, of Sonoma.

In San Francisco, June 28, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Henry Dreyfous to Mrs. Catharine E. Dreyfous, all of that city.

In San Francisco, July 1, by Rev. J. B. Saxton, L. M. Cutting, of Stockton, to Miss Catherine S. Howland, of Lowell, Mass.

In San Francisco, July 1, by Archbishop Allemany, in the Church of St. Francis, Mr. W. Hamill to Mrs. Amelia H. Anston, both of San Francisco.

DIED.

In San Francisco, June 26, Philip E. Hyde, of consumption, aged 24 years, formerly of Norwich, Conn.

At Yankee Hill, June 16, at the residence of J. B. Stewart, Esq., Miss Louisa C. Lambert, aged 22 years.

In San Francisco, June 23, of disease of the brain, Margaret, infant child of Mr. Richard O'Neil, aged 3 years and 2 months.

In Marysville, Monday, June 22, Mr. Luther Laird, editor of the Marysville Express.

In Sacramento, June 19, Miss Mary Calista Williams, of Cache Creek, Yolo County, aged 22 years, formerly of Wisconsin.

At Slabtown, Amador County, June 12, Charlotte T. consort of George D. Johnson, formerly of Calhoun County, Ill., in the 28th year of her age.

In Shasta, June 14, Edwin Johnson, son of Jugurtha W. Johnson, aged 2 years.

At Gold Hill, near San Andreas, June 18, Mrs. Mary A. Samuel, aged 26 years, 7 months and 15 days, wife of Hiram Samuel.

In San Francisco, June 20, at 5¼ o'clock A. M., Frances, only daughter of Clara and Robert Joseph, aged 5 months and 4 days.

In San Francisco, on Sunday morning, June 21, of apoplexy, Samuel Smith, printer, aged 48 years, a native of Philadelphia, Penn.

In San Francisco, June 22, Emma Augusta, daughter of Charles and Hannah F. Clayton, aged 16 months and 18 days.

In San Francisco, June 19, Mary Edwards, youngest daughter of Alexander and Mary C. Coffin, aged 2 years.

In San Francisco, June 24, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian piety, Mary L., the beloved wife of Florence Crowly, aged 26 years.

At the San Felipe Ranch, Monterey county, on Sunday, June 21, Mrs. Catherine Dunne, wife of Jas. Dunne, aged 20 years.

In San Francisco, June 25, Georgine Christine Karsch, aged 4 months and 6 days.

In Columbia, June 7, George, son of Sylvanus and Louisa Pitts.

In Columbia, June 8, Robert, son of Charles and Emily Lucas, aged 1 year and 6 months.

In Columbia, June 7, Albert, son of Joseph and Mary Baird, aged 7 months.

At Garrote, June 24, Frederick Russell, only child of Frederick M. and Lucinda L. Stocking, aged 5 months and 8 days.

In the Forks Santiam, Linn Co., O. T., June 5, Mrs. Reiley, daughter of Job Crabtree, aged 19 years, leaving a young infant.

By drowning in the Cowlitz River, June 1, Henry M. Coonce, step son of Mr. J. R. Jackson, aged about 18 years.

In Marion Co., O. T., June 2, of consumption, Mrs. Susan Amelia Cranston, formerly of Champaign Co., Ohio, aged 27 years.

In San Francisco, June 27, Mrs. Margaret M. Peake, a native of county Derby, Ireland, aged 39 years.

In Sacramento, June 19, Miss Mary Calista Williams, of Cache Creek, Yolo Co., aged 22 years, formerly of Wisconsin.

In Sacramento, at 12 M., June 26, of croup, Henry A. [illegible] son of John and Mary A. Goodwin, aged 2 years and 11 months.

In Santa Clara, June 24, Emma, infant daughter of Charles and Hannah Clayton, aged 18 months.

In Santa Clara, June 30, of consumption, Wm. D. Barrington, aged 35 years.

In San Francisco, June 1, of croup, Charles E. S. Younger, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In Stockton, June 30, of rheumatism of the stomach, Mrs. Sarah Aylsworth, aged 64 years.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

The Slave-Trade Agitation—Removal of the Mixed Commission Court from Cuba—Yellow-Fever—The Crops—Mines.

We have received files of papers from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 13th instant. His Excellency, Chas. H. Darling, Esq., Governor, was expected to arrive at Kingston by the mail-steamer due on the 21st inst.

A Slave-trade suppression meeting was held in Kingston on the afternoon of the 10th, at which the delegation appointed to confer with Lord Palmerston on the subject were publicly thanked for their services. The matter continues to create discussion in the newspapers. The Colonial Standard says:

"The prevailing dullness has been in some degree relieved by the favorable state of the produce markets, and by the prospect which the accounts by the last packet hold out to us of some effective action on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the suppression of the Cuban Slave Trade. It is felt that the agitation of this question has been at length pushed to that point, that neither Parliament nor the Queen's Ministers can longer shut their eyes to the palpable wrong committed by Spain in this respect; and that some active measures must either be taken at once to put down the Slave Trade by force, or England be content to stand confessed before the world as wholly indifferent to iniquities perpetrated under this hideous piracy."

Regarding the proposition for the removal of the Mixed Commission Court from Havana to Jamaica, the Dispatch says:

"The Emancipado system in Cuba is an atrocity to which England ought to feel ashamed at having ever lent her countenance. Let us examine it. It is a very rare occurrence that the authorities in Cuba seize a cargo of slaves. When they do, there must be some very pressing necessity arising out of the untoward publicity of the landing. When this does occur, however, the vessel and her cargo are proceeded against before the Mixed Commission Court, and the slaves are pronounced Emancipados—that is, they are declared free, subject to a legalized apprenticeship to agricultural labor. It is quite notorious that this apprenticeship is in fact a permanent Slavery. The Emancipados, once placed on the estate, never regain [illegible] and this slavery is perpetuated under the action of the tribunal constituted under the Anglo-Spanish Treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It matters, thus, nothing to the poor African whether he be captured or not. He is equally enslaved. Surely, if England assists in providing a tribunal for the ostensible purpose of making free the slaves who are captured for breach of the treaties, she is entitled at least to insist that the slaves declared Emancipados should be in fact free. It is clear this cannot be done so long as the freed Africans are placed upon slave-cultivated estates. The facilities for fraud are too great, and too notoriously acted upon. The only legitimate remedy is to remove the Commission Court to this island. Here no Emancipados can be enslaved, because here Slavery cannot exist."

The weather has been very dry on the south side of the island, and there has been some sickness; principally derived from St. Thomas, where yellow fever appears to have become almost endemic, ever since the Royal Mail Steam Company fastened upon it for its central station. There is scarcely a steamer that comes from St. Thomas that does not bring to Jamaica numerous cases of fever, and so deadly is the station that unless it be changed, the Company will find it difficult shortly to man their ships.

The Clyde brought down a fearful lot of disease and death; and since the Conway came in, the Dispatch understands some fever cases have developed themselves.

The crops, on the whole, will be somewhat, though not largely, in excess of last year.

Mining intelligence continues extremely favorable.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Virtual Settlement of the Difficulties with the United States—Passage of a Law Authorizing the President to Admit the American Claim—New Law for the Protection of Foreigners in Aspinwall and Panama—Congressional News—Election in Panama—The Fourth of July—The Rumored Cession of Islands to Great Britain—More Filibusters from the United States—Ships-of-War at Panama.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Panama, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

Our dates from Bogota are up to the 25th ult. The news, as regards the American-Panama question, is important. El Tiempo has the following:

"Congress, which had resolved to dissolve on the 20th inst., still remains in session, without the members themselves scarcely being able to say with what object.

THE PANAMA QUESTION IS VIRTUALLY SETTLED.

It appears that the menaces alone of a few American periodicals have had the effect to convince our public men that they cannot sustain the principle of non-indemnification for the illegal action of public officers, and they are now disposed to do almost anything to get out of the difficulty. With this view, a law has been introduced, authorizing the Executive to regulate this international question. Nothing can be easier than this to dispose of the matter."

The Tiempo is under the editorial control of Señor Murillo, a member of the Senate, and it may therefore be considered good authority in the premises. It is understood that this law passed the Senate on the 18th.

Congress has been in secret session almost every day during the past fortnight, on the American question, and still continues its secret sessions.

The Tiempo has a very long article on the question at issue, and the trouble that will be constantly growing out of the inter-oceanic transit. It considers the talk of resisting the United States in her demands, by force of arms, as the most complete nonsense. It is averse to paying the $400,000 demanded by Mr. Morse, but don't see exactly how it can be helped. It resists the sale of any part of the Isthmus, or of giving the United States municipal control over the Transit route, and finally comes to the conclusion that the most sensible way of disposing of the State of Panama, is, to make it independent of the Republic, placing it under the protection of several foreign Powers, in accordance with the project of Senator Justo Arosemena, which has already appeared in the Times.

I wrote you, a month since, that President Ospina had asked permission of Congress to adjust the difficulty of the 15th April, by paying the $400,000 demanded by our Commissioner, and to make any other concessions "consistent with the honor and interests of New-Granada" that might be necessary. In accordance with this request, a law has been passed by both houses, and was approved by the President, on the 18th June, as follows:

"Considering the message, in which the President exhibits the actual state of affairs between this Republic and that of the United States, and the opportunity there is of arranging, through negotiations, the claim of indemnity made by the latter for the damage suffered on the 15th April, 1856, at Panama, decree:

1st. That the Executive is authorized to adjust the said claim by a convention, which may take effect without the subsequent approbation of Congress; being only prohibited from alienating the rights of national sovereignty in any part of the Territory of New Granada, or from disposing of the reserved rights of the Government in the Panama Railroad.

2d. To effect the end mentioned in the foregoing article, the Executive may offer, or accept, the arbitration of a friendly Government, whose decision shall be obligatory upon the two contracting nations."

The law, as at first presented, and as it appears in the Panama Star of the 16th inst., is considerably more emphatic in its admissions of the right of the United States to indemnity, but was modified as above. Our Commissioners peremptorily refused to submit to arbitration the question of indemnity to the United States, because our right to it was clearly made out. But as far as regards means to be adopted for the future security of the Isthmus transit, now that our claim to indemnity is admitted, it is not improbable that the United States may be willing to consult other powers, such as England and France, as is contemplated in the foregoing decree. The security must be had, however, and it had better be obtained now, while our fleet is here, and while an Administration is in power that will scarcely refuse whatever is demanded with firmness.

A Committee, appointed by both Houses to frame a law for the better security of the persons and property of foreigners in Panama and Colon, reported the following:

PROJECT.

Art. 1. All national affairs in the State of Panama shall be under the care of a special administration, which shall be organized and regulated by the Executive Power of the Republic.

Art. 2. The following will be predominant objects for the special national administration in Panama:

1. The security and protection of foreigners, their persons and interests, conformably to public treaties, and to the common rights between nations.

2. Everything relative to rents, properties and national rights existing in the State of Panama.

3. The defence of the territory and of the national sovereignty in the State of Panama.

Art. 3. The chief of the special administration will

by a magistrate depending on the executive power of New-Granada, under the name of General Intendant, and with the annual pay of three thousand dollars.

ART. 5. The Executive Power shall organize the fiscal agents, and those of order and security, connected with national affairs, in the ports of Colon and Panama, assigning the corresponding harbor-masters and other officials, and fix their pay and emoluments.

ART. 6. The Executive Power shall organize and maintain the police force, the troops and navy which shall be deemed indispensable in its judgment in the State of Panama, shall be entrusted with the care of national rights, and with enforcing the orders and rules given by the General Executive Power of the Republic, and by the chiefs and agents of the Administration, resident in the State of Panama.

ART. 6. Faculty shall be given to the Executive Power to erect judicial circuits and districts, and to establish judges in Panama and Colon, entrusted to decide civil and religious affairs, and criminal suits in the competence of the National Government in every case in which foreigners or New-Granada shall be a party.

ART. 7. The organization of the judicial circuits and districts, which will be established in the State of Panama, and the conduct of the proceedings in the law suits, shall be those existing now in the Republic, and those hereafter enacted.

ART. 8. The judges and officials entrusted with the national judicial administration in the State of Panama, shall be named by the Executive Power, after having taken the opinion of the Supreme Court of Justice, and of the General Intendant.

ART. 9. In case of an armed invasion, or that there [illegible] invasion of the State [illegible] Executive Power shall send, with due [illegible] number of chiefs and officers of the [illegible] sergeants and corporals, and other [illegible] shall be necessary, entrusted with the [illegible] and discipline of the national guard of [illegible].

ART. 10. If the invaders are adventurers, without [illegible] flag, or without any authorization from any foreign Government regularly established, they shall be pursued and chastised as malefactors.

ART. 11. For the costs of the National Administration in the State of Panama, which may arise conformably to this law, shall be destined:

1. The $350,000 decreed by Congress for the Treasury of the State of Panama.
2. The tonnage dues upon merchandises entering the ports of Panama and Colon, as established by the law of June 2, 1854.
3. The produce of the personal contribution which shall be established by the Executive power over every passenger that shall cross the Isthmus from one ocean to the other, from Colon to Panama, and vice versa.
4. The product of the other national rents that shall be levied in the State of Panama.
5. The product of the property, duties, and other values in National property, that may be negotiated by the Executive Power, according to the laws.
6. The half of the product of the Custom House in [illegible] Panama, in case it should be established [illegible] of said duty. The other half of [illegible] Custom-House duties to be applied to the ordinary expenses of the State of Panama.
7. The produce of the forcible contribution that shall be decreed by the Executive power, to the amount of $400,000 upon the States of the Republic, for the contingency of the 9th and 10th articles of this present law, or that which is applicable to foreign invasion.

ART. 12. In case there shall be any opposition or resistance on the part of the Company of the Panama Railroad to the imposing a personal contribution upon each passenger, the Executive power is authorized to propose to said Company those modifications in the privileges granted by the Republic, that shall be esteemed a just equivalent. Said modifications shall be accepted and carried into effect without the [illegible] approbation of Congress.

ART. 13. The Executive power of the Republic remains equally authorized to declare that the national contributions already established, or that shall be established in the State of Panama shall have a preferential application to the security and protection of persons and property that shall cross the Isthmus, or to the protection of those who reside in the territory, and the adjacent islands, according to the terms of the present law and of other laws that shall be enacted for the same purpose.

The foregoing passed a third reading in both Houses, and, with some slight modifications, no doubt became a law on the 26th, the day set for the final dissolution of Congress. I am compelled to say that the medicine will not reach the disease. The "police, and troops, and navy," under the Executive authority, would be composed, as [illegible] the time of the April massacre, of the worst portion of the negro population of Panama and the Isthmus, who would be kept ragged and half starved, while the "chiefs and officers" would squander the contributions; and when an occasion should be started these police and soldiers as then would be the first to rob, burn, and kill. The fact is, and this seems to blink it, (some such plan as is suggested by Messrs. BOWLIN and MORSE, of the municipal control of the transit route and terminal by the United States, must be adopted, in order to give adequate security to the immense travel and valuable transit trade of this Isthmus. The Congress of Bogota, in adopting this law, admit all that the Americans resident on the Isthmus, and the United States Consul here, have ever charged against the State of Panama—that it is unable to afford adequate security to this intercourse; and I hope another measure will not be necessary to draw from the National Government the confession that it, also, is unable to give the necessary protection.

Governor CALVO's stupid proposition that all foreign goods imported into the State of Panama for home consumption shall pay seventy cents per cubic foot, or three cents per pound, be the goods silk or salt, tea or tobacco, laces or liquors, passed Congress, but was returned by the President, with his objections, and suggesting modifications.

In the Senate, a bill had passed the third reading, authorizing a contribution of $540,000, to be assessed proportionally among the States, and to be applied to the defence of the Republic in case of invasion.

The law dividing the Republic into eight States has passed both houses, and received the sanction of the President. It goes into effect in September next.

We had an election in this State last Sunday and Monday, for Senator and Representatives to Congress. And such an election! Why, Little Egypt, in Illinois, and slide-ballot-boxes in San Francisco "could not hold a candle" to it. The government of the State, as you are aware, is controlled by two or three petty tyrants—FABREGA, the hero of the April massacre, at the head—who have placed nearly all the offices in the hands of a few white imbeciles, Carthagena negroes and half breeds. And these rascals seem determined to hold on to the power with which they have been invested, although they and their party do not compose more than one third of the voters of the State, until the majority, goaded to resistance, shall hurl them from their places and consign them to the chain-gang, the natural position of a good part of them. In Panama, the average vote of the Government candidate was 150, while the vote of the opposition averaged 456. In order to overcome this inequality, the judges of the Courts here scattered themselves over the country in little towns without governments, where they manufactured false registers and returned as many votes as they chose. In the island of Taboga, where there are only 16 legal voters, the Judge of the Criminal Court of Panama manufactured and actually had returned and certified 200 votes! And this is not the worst of it. Senor DAMIAN ESQUIVEL, an honest, quiet citizen, who had the temerity to protest against such a return, was arrested by the Judge on a charge of threats to assassinate him, and thrown into prison, where he remained eight or ten days without examination—the Judge refusing to take bail for him. The other day, the editor of the Pueblo, who had published some articles against the Government, was set upon in his own house by a fellow who was sent there by some of the minions of power to provoke him, and was at last compelled to shove the fellow down stairs. A warrant was ready for the arrest of the editor, and he has been obliged for several days to conceal himself. You may judge from this how much security there is in Panama for the citizen, and how little there would be for American residents, were the latter not protected constantly by the guns of the fleet.

On the 4th of July the ward-room officers of the Independence gave an elegant repast to such Americans as could make it convenient to participate in it. Commodore MERVINE was present by invitation, as was also the Captain and officers of the British frigate Havannah. The Independence, John Adams and Havannah, were handsomely decorated with flags, and the latter ship followed with 17 guns, the United States national salute from our flag-ship. In the evening our popular Consul entertained his friends, and burnt some rockets from the balcony of his residence. It looked funny, during the day and evening, to see the little niggers in the streets blazing away with their firecrackers, which were plentifully supplied by the Americans, as industriously as if they had been grown under the shade of Bunker Hill. I heard an old darkey, a water-carrier, muttering to himself "How impertinent these Yankees are! firing guns all day from their big ships, just as if it was their own country! Wonder what they will do in another year?"

I perceive by the TIMES of July 6, that the apprehension still exists that the British Government, in the settlement of the Mackintosh claim, has obtained a mortgage on the Island of Taboga, in this Bay, [illegible] for the debt. When [illegible] reported that the New-Granadian Government had sold this island to Great Britain, I wrote you that I had no confidence in the story, although I could not exactly understand how Mr. GRISWOLD, the British Chargé, had been induced for the second or third time to receive only paper promises to pay. It is quite evident to my mind that some security has been given or promised, and it is not impossible that that security is the Island of Taboga. I do not think it would be amiss for General CASS to make inquiries at head-quarters—of Lord PALMERSTON, for instance—who might probably give him some interesting information on the subject. As regards the forced contribution of $540,000 on the States and Provinces of New-Granada, I have no idea that the money is intended for the contingency expressed on the face of the law. It would just about cover the Mackintosh claim—but if intended for this purpose, why raise it under false pretenses? May it not be intended to cover Messrs. BOWLIN and MORSE's ultimatum for the April massacre?

The U. S. steam-frigate Roanoke is to sail in two or three days for New-York, with about 260 fillibusters, being the main portion of those who marched out of Rivas with WALKER, and who came to Panama a month since in the bark J. R. Mora. Some thirty of this lot will be left at Aspinwall, Capt. MONTGOMERY having ordered twelve or fifteen on shore for refusing to attend upon their own sick, and the balance being bound to California, or wishing to loaf about the negro huts and rum-shops. So you see that all the four ships sent to Aspinwall "to prevent the population of the Isthmus from molesting American citizens and American property" have taken to themselves wings and flown away. As the Independence was to leave Panama immediately there would be nothing in the two ports but the John Adams, which ship could not debark in case of an outbreak more than 150 men!

The U. S. frigate Independence, the sloop-of-war John Adams and the British frigates Havannah and Alarm are in port. Orders came out in the last steamer for the Independence to go to San Francisco for repairs. The Havannah goes to San Francisco in two or three days. The mainmast of the Independence was struck by lightning on the 5th, and somewhat injured. The conductor was cut in two places.

The U. S. steam-frigate Roanoke and the British corvette Tartar are at Aspinwall. The Cyane sailed on the 5th for Boston, with sick fillibusters. The U. S. supply ship Release sailed on the 15th for New-York. The Saratoga is at Greytown. The Wabash has not yet returned.

The Decatur is at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, but is expected here in two or three weeks. It is expected the store-ship Fredonia will be ordered here from Valparaiso.

The British ships Monarch and Cockatrice, and the French ships Perseverante and Embuscade are at Callao and the Chinchas. F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Transit Quarrels in Costa Rica—Propositions for Reopening the Transit—Mission of Mr. Carey Jones—Chilian Loan to Costa Rica—Walker's Deserters still at San Jose—Political Discussions in Nicaragua—Quarrel between the Guatemalan Leader and President Rivas—Unsuccessful Revolution in San Salvador—News from Guatemala and Honduras—Mr. Squiers' Railroad Project.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

The Railroad Company's Steamship Panama, J. M. DOW, commander, arrived here on the 11th instant, from Central American ports. She brought a small cargo and thirty passengers. She left La Union, Salvador, on the 1st instant, and Punta Arenas on the 8th. W. D. MCCRACKEN, late of Missouri, who went up on the Panama as United States Vice-Consul to La Union, not liking the place, was on his return, when he was attacked by fever at Punta Arenas, and died on board the steamer on the 7th. His wife, who was with him, goes to New-York to-day.

COSTA RICA.

The Costa Rican papers are filled with the quarrels between WEBSTER, ANDERSON and SPENCER; the first representing GRINNELL, GARRISON, MORGAN and DRAPER, and the two latter representing VANDERBILT, in the effort to get the contract or charter for a new steamship company to reëstablish the route across Nicaragua. WEBSTER charges ANDERSON with pretending to act for GARRISON, when he was, in fact, sold to VANDERBILT—says that SPENCER also acted the rascal in the same manner—publishes receipts for money from ANDERSON and SPENCER, showing that he, WEBSTER, fitted them out for their voyage, &c. Mr. ANDERSON, who went from here to Punta Arenas on the Decatur, was met on the 4th of July on his way up to San José, and when he gets there he will probably make some rich developments in regard to WEBSTER. I think Captain GARRISON will find he has made a great mistake in employing such a man as WEBSTER. He first gained the confidence of the Costa Rican Government by exhibiting big letters of credit purporting to be signed by Commodore VANDERBILT and talking big about his business operations with ASPINWALL, GRINNELL, HOADLY, CHAUNCEY, WM. US & Co., and thereby obtained the promise of a charter from that Government, he covenanting to loan Costa Rica by the 1st of July instant, $500,000, "a mere trifle for men of our capital." He then goes to New-York and deceives business men by stories of his power and influence in Costa Rica, exhibiting his contracts as proof. Now he is again in Costa Rica, of course having failed to comply with his $500,000 contract, seeking a renewal of his privilege. He talks large there about his understanding with Lord NAPIER and Mr. CASS, that they are in favor of his present plan of operations, and have agreed to support his Company; offers to loan large sums of money to public men in Costa Rica—"nothing less than $50,000, because we can't be troubled with small operations;" wants to buy out the Panama Railroad; promises everybody captaincies and agencies in the new Company, and was "spreading himself generally," until he finally overdid the business, and at last accounts was under arrest for the sum of $800, which he drew against a house in England where he had no funds, for goods obtained some months since at San Juan del Norte. In the meantime, Costa Rica, having been promised a loan from Chili and Peru, to supply the vacuum created in her strong box by the Walker foray, is in no pressing need of Wall-street or Bowling-Green funds, and is indisposed to grant a monopoly to any company, but, in conjunction with Nicaragua, favors the idea of throwing the river and lake open to general competition, exacting $1 a head on passengers, and assessing a light tax on goods. No doubt W. CAREY JONES, the United States Special Commissioner, is authorized to arrange this Transit question with Costa Rica and Nicaragua; and, as he arrived at San Jose about the 6th July, you may soon expect to hear of some arrangement providing for the opening of the river. From present appearances, there will be a company in operation by the Nicaragua route about the 1st January, 1858.

The new Chilian Minister to Costa Rica, Senor ASTABURUAGA, arrived at San Jose on the 3d June, as I wrote you in my last. His mission is in connection with the proposed Spanish-American Confederation, and to arrange a Chilian loan to Costa Rica. Senor GALVEZ, Minister to Costa Rica and the other Central-American States, who has been on the same errand, returned on the Panama.

Mr. POWER, one of the editors of the Panama Star, who returned on the steamer from a short visit to Costa Rica, says that there were about three hundred and fifty of WALKER's deserters still at San Jose, and forty or forty-five in Punta Arenas. In San Jose, the men were receiving two reals (25 cents) a day from the government, on which they manage to live and get drunk. In Punta Arenas only the sick received government relief. The steamer Tennessee had been chartered by the Costa Rican government to come out to San Juan del Norte to take these men home. It was expected that they would leave San Jose in a few days.

It is scarcely possible that there can be so many of WALKER's men remaining in Costa Rica, although Mr. POWER derived his information from President MORA, himself.

General CANAS was in command of the troops yet remaining in Nicaragua, about 500 in number. In the latter part of June a force was sent from San Jose to relieve them.

Senor MEDINA had asked a charter from the Government to establish a Bank in San Jose.

Business was beginning to revive after the war. The coffee crop has been unusually large, exceeding, it is said, 125,000 quintals, almost all of which has been already shipped. The French ship Espana and the American bark J. R. Mora were loading with the last of the crop at Punta Arenas. Prices have ruled about $11 50 per quintal, but sales have been made as high as $12 50. Purchases of next year's crop in advance have already been made at $8, deliverable at the port. Many articles of consumption were scarce in the market. The Wilhelmina (Danish bark,) with assorted cargo, arrived the day before the Panama left Punta Arenas. The United States sloop-of-war Decatur and Chilian National brig Ancud were at anchor in the bay.

NICARAGUA.

Our news from Nicaragua is derived chiefly from the Costa Rican and Guatemala papers, and from private advices, no paper later than the 28th May from the former country having reached here. The different factions are slow to lay aside their old animosities and it will require the best efforts of the other States so to regulate matters that quiet may obtain for any length of time. The election for President had not yet taken place, but is understood to have been postponed from the 15th June to the 1st July. The Provisional President, RIVAS, had complied with the request of the military chiefs, that he should resign, and the Executive power was in the hands of two Generals of the different parties, JEREZ and MARTINEZ. The seat of Government had been changed from Leon to Managua, in order to lessen the jealousies existing between the factions of Leon and Granada.

In the latter part of May, General ZAVALA, Commander-in-Chief of the Guatemalian forces, entered Leon on his way home, when he and his troops were treated very shabbily by President RIVAS and his Government. No quarters were assigned them, the General was charged exorbitant prices for every thing he needed, his vessels threatened to be detained in the port of Realejo, and annoyances of every kind put upon him. His patience being at last exhausted, ZAVALA entered the Government house, and abused President RIVAS in good set terms, threatening to hang him, etc. The matter was temporarily arranged by General BARRIOS, after which ZAVALA and his troops were ordered to leave the city. The Government of Guatemala is highly indignant, and notifies the other States that it will carry out its agreement with them, as regards Nicaragua, but will hold no official intercourse with that State until apologies are made.

There are reports, as usual, that the Chamoristas have earnestly beseeched WALKER to return, and of a crowd marching through the streets of Leon, shouting vivas for the great fillibuster. Both stories are very unlikely to be true.

From San Juan del Norte the dates by the British steamer Trent are to the 6th of July. The defences at the mouth of the Serapiqui had been demolished, being of no use now that a new road had been cut direct to Castillo. Castillo is being strengthened, so as to make it impregnable, and is now garrisoned by 120 men. In Greytown there is a Costa Rican force of 60 men. It is said that the Costa Rican Government is having three iron steam gun-boats constructed in England; one for Greytown, one for the Lake, and one for San Juan del Sur, in order to protect Nicaragua from another fillibuster invasion.

It is positively denied, on all hands, that there is any intention to partition Nicaragua, although Costa Rica will undoubtedly maintain her claims to one bank of the river, and to Punta Arenas, where the steamships have their works, and which she always claimed as Costa Rican territory.

SALVADOR.

The dates from the Capital are to the 24th of June. General BARRIOS, late Commander of the Salvadorian forces in Nicaragua, and charged with a diplomatic mission to Leon, on his return with his forces, consisting of about 960 men, undertook to depose President CAMPOS. He left Leon at the head of his troops, without waiting for the instructions on their way to him from his Government, and on the 7th of June landed at La Libertad with his forces. Two of his officers, BELLOSO and CHOTO, getting rid of his plans, went to put CAMPOS on his guard. From Libertad, BARRIOS wrote to the Secretary of War, accounting for his sudden return by stating that BELLOSO and CHOTO intended to get up a revolutionary movement, and that he wished to seize them and support the existing Government.

The Executive was puzzled how to act, but, in the meantime, many of the leading men of the State came forward and declared their intention of adhering to the Government cause.

On the 8th, BARRIOS advanced to the city of San Salvador with his forces, where they were well received—(no manifestation having as yet been made against the Government.) Here he was met by some of his friends, and in an unofficial manner, to ascertain his views, and persuade him to desist from his attempt, but their efforts proved unavailing, and on the 10th the Governor of the city of San Salvador, arrived at the Capital with the news that the next day BARRIOS was about to advance on Cojutepeque with his forces.

On the 11th, BARRIOS issued a proclamation, recounting a long string of grievances against President CAMPOS, and calling on the people to assist him in deposing him, and to place the Vice-President DUENAS; but this document was not only not responded to, but many of BARRIOS' officers, who signed it, hastened to give their adhesion to the Government, stating that they had been compelled to sign against their will. Upon this the Government sent orders to BARRIOS to disband his forces, which he refused to do, declaring his intention to resist and march upon Cojutepeque, unless the President was deposed, BELLOSO and CHOTO tried for desertion, the thanks of the Government voted to the army, etc. The President and General BELLOSO, at the head of a force, hastily collected, marched to meet BARRIOS, "but as no movement was made by the revolutionists," the troops returned to Cojutepeque. On the 13th, BARRIOS announced his intention of submitting to the Government, and on the 14th he entered the city and delivered up his sword. On the 15th, the army marched into Cojutepeque and quietly laid down their arms—and thus ended this "tempest in a tea-pot."

If CAMPOS is such an intense ass as his [illegible] Jueves Santo would indicate, BARRIOS [illegible] else ought to take his place. On that day [illegible] through the streets, at the head of a religious procession, bearing a big stone on his head as a penance for his sins!

The cholera has made its appearance in Salvador, and was carrying off a great many people, especially among the returned soldiers. At Sonsonate the deaths averaged sixteen a day.

GUATEMALA.

Captain DOW brings dates from this State to the 24th of June. Gen. ZABALA had been promoted for his conduct in Nicaragua. The President has conferred a cross and medal on the officers and soldiers engaged in Nicaragua, and announced that $14,000 had been expended the current year in pensions to the widows of those who fell during the campaign. The Government having need of a loan of $150,000, a sum considerably exceeding that amount, was immediately offered by private citizens.

HONDURAS.

There is no news from this State, except that the Engineers sent out had commenced their survey for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

The Central American States appear to look with a good deal of suspicion upon the project of Mr. SQUIER, for the building of a railroad across the Territory of Honduras. The Gaceta de Guatemala, of June 11, in announcing that the engineers of Mr. SQUIER's company had commenced their labors, append the following reflections:

"The antecedents of Mr. SQUIER, and his conduct in Nicaragua, where he was, according to the Nicaraguenses, the precursor of WALKER, will cause suspicion to rest upon any project with which his name is associated. The fact of having selected the widest point of Central America, over a territory in which the obstacles are perfectly comprehended by those who know the route, leads us to believe that, at least, on the part of Mr. SQUIER, it is not a serious project, but will be made to serve ulterior plans of another species. The Panama Railroad, over a route of only forty-nine miles, cost four millions and a half of dollars—(the editor of the Gaceta may nearly double his figures)—and, notwithstanding, Mr. SQUIER would have us believe that that of Honduras, 160 miles in length, crossing a broken and irregular country, which, in part, we are assured, is inundated with water in the rainy season, and where expensive bridges have to be made, can be built at a cost of only seven millions of dollars.

But, admitting that the enterprise may be realized, the examples before us of what has been done, and what is being done, in analogous cases, should counsel us not to give entire faith to the promises which others have listened to and found themselves defrauded. The experience of the Governments of Nicaragua and New-Granada should be sufficient to warn Honduras against making too liberal concessions. Did not the Transit Company cheat the Government of Nicaragua out of the miserable percentage which it obligated itself to pay her? Did it not resort to the scurvy expedient of keeping a double set of books, in order to make it appear that its profits were much less than they really were, so that the Government which had so liberally opened its interoceanic way to it, might be the more easily cheated out of its share in the enterprise? Is not the State of Panama now actually in danger of passing into alien hands, under pretexts that are never lacking [illegible]? If Honduras should find herself fettered by promises and environed with difficulties growing out of a project, from which she now hopes so many advantages, she will not have the excuse of inexperience having these near examples before her eyes. We repeat, that to our mind, this railroad over more than 80 leagues of a territory like that of Honduras, is, we will not say an impossibility, because this word has lost its significance in this age; but it will cost such an immense sum, that it is very difficult to believe that anybody has taken it into serious consideration. Thus, it is to be feared that this project is to be made to serve other ends on the part of its author and a portion of those associated with him; ends against which Honduras would do well to be on her guard."

The survey of the Pacific terminus of the road at La Union is progressing satisfactorily. F. W. R.

Nicaraguan Address to the Central American States.

Mr. MANUEL J. GUTIERREZ, commissioned by His Excellency, the provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the 6th inst., delivered to His Excellency, the President of Costa Rica, the following decree:

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

"*The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to her inhabitants:*

Nicaragua, highly grateful for the eminent services which the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras, have given her in defence of her independence and liberty against the Usurper, WILLIAM WALKER; making use of her authority, has resolved to decree and

DECREES:

ART. 1. To pass a vote of thanks to the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras, as a testimony of gratitude on the part of Nicaragua, for the services they have given as true brothers and friends.

ART. 2. These sentiments will be transmitted to the respective Governments through the medium of a commission, which is actually named.

Given at Leon on the 6th day of May, 1857.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Mr. GUTIERREZ, on delivering this honorable manifestation, said:

Most Excellent Sir: In delivering to Your Excellency, by commission of the Government of Nicaragua, the decree in which that neighboring and sister Republic manifests to the Government and people of Costa Rica its gratitude for the efficacious manner in which they have coöperated in the struggle against fillibusterism, I have a double share of satisfaction. Although a Costaricenian, a quality on which I rest my greatest pride, I cannot forget that in Nicaragua I first saw the light, and I feel for such a people the liveliest sympathies. Thus it is that being deputed the medium of Nicaragua's sentiments of gratitude to Costa Rica, I experience the sweet emotion of love of country doubly satisfied.

The war which terminated on the 1st of last May has occasioned immense evils in Central America, and Nicaragua has especially been the victim of the odious domination of the adventurer horde; but it is necessary to acknowledge that this conflict has also brought important results to Central American Nationality, if we know how to profit by the union which the common danger has produced. These results are very particularly felt between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, who can and ought to-day be cemented, by the generosity of the one and the gratitude of the other, a compact of sincere union and fraternity which will constitute the two people into one single family, without prejudicing their respective political existence.

If at another period Nicaragua, led away by disordered ideas of parties and factions, looked on Costa Rica with rivalry; if at any time, on account of the anarchy which has cut to pieces that Central American secession, some bad spirit has been stirred up which caused disunion between the two people, to-day Nicaragua delights to protest against errors which were rather the offspring of her unfortunate situation than of her true conviction; to-day, in acknowledging herself a debtor to Costa Rica for the liberty which has been restored to her, and for the enjoyment of so many benefits which had been snatched from her, she gives her a guarantee for the future which Costa Rica will not implore in vain.

This union, Sir, based on the reciprocal interests, and on the sentiments of gratitude of the Nicaraguan people, has the stamp of permanency; it is not written in protocols and treaties which can be torn asunder by specious pretexts; it is engraven on the hearts, written with the blood of martyrs to Central American independence, and sanctioned by the great and heroic sacrifices made by Costa Rica in favor of her brothers of Nicaragua.

May your Excellency deign to accept Nicaragua's expression of gratitude delivered in the decree which I have the honor to present, and declare it to the virtuous Costa Rican people whom Nicaragua will not cease to admire.

His Excellency answered:

I have heard with singular delight the manifestation which you have made to me in the name of the Government of Nicaragua, as a vote of thanks for the services given to that Republic in the war which has terminated.

When on the 1st of May, last year, I called the people under my rule, to arms, in order to destroy the impious horde which forced Nicaragua into an ignominious slavery, I was not blind to the danger which the army ran at whose head I was going to place myself, nor to the series of evils which war always brings in its train; but I confided in the national honor, in the noble gallantry of the Costaricencians, and in the coöperation of the Central Americans, and that one of the most righteous causes which history could present, would not succumb when sustained by the natural firmness and perseverance of a people who were about to fight for their liberty and their most sacred rights.

Victory has crowned our efforts, and the peace which we have obtained on the battle field, already begins to produce most acceptable well-being.

May this peace be permanent, and bring to Nicaragua happy results; may the Central American confederacy realized by the thunder of the cannon of the most audacious enemy, be always endurable, and may the independence, aggrandizement and glory of Central America be the most pleasant and endearing idea to which all Central Americans will direct their efforts.

Two Weeks Later from South America.

The Elections in Ecuador—Revolutionary Movements in Peru—Meeting of the Chilian Congress—Yellow Fever in Bolivia, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

By the British steamer Lima, we have dates from Valparaiso to June 15; Lima and Callao to the 26th, and Guayaquil to July 1.

ECUADOR.

The primary elections had terminated generally in favor of the Government, although the opposition claim that it was done by fraud. President ROBLES, who since his election has left the reins of Government in the hands of a substitute, has returned to Quito and taken possession of the helm. An agent of the British holders of Ecuadorian land bonds, has been examining the public lands, with a view to settling them with the Irish, Scotch and English agricultural laborers, so that the owners of the bonds may ultimately realize something on them. The plan of settling lands in the tropics with European laborers, is not likely to prove successful in any great degree.

The cacao excitement is still kept up in Guayaquil. The article has risen to the unprecedented price of $19 50 to $20 for 81 pounds, which must prove a losing operation to the European buyer.

PERU.

There has been no change in the situation of the hostile forces of President CASTILLA and VIVANCO in Arequipa. Each party have from two to three thousand men, three or four leagues apart, and each apparently much afraid of the other. VIVANCO is without money, however, except what he gets from forced loans, and must soon give in. He still holds the steam-frigate Apurimac, at Islay, and the steamer Peytona. In Lima there is considerable difficulty about the disposal of the prisoners taken by the Government on the 22d of May, at the attack of the revolutionists on Callao. The Convention is in favor of a general amnesty, but CASTILLA thinks the principals ought to be shot, as they had the temerity to try to do just what he succeeded in doing when he upset the Government in 1855. The Government is still nominally in the hands of the Council of Ministers, to whom CASTILLA made it over three months since when he went to attack VIVANCO at Lambayeque, but he still pulls all the wires.

A British sailor, who had been placed in the guard-house at Callao for deserting his ship, to be kept there until the vessel was ready for sea, was shot dead by the guard while attempting to escape, and another sailor of the same ship was run through with a bayonet.

CHRISTOPHER W. SCHUTTS has petitioned the Convention for the exclusive privilege of establishing a Bank at Lima, with a charter for ten years, having a funded capital of three millions of dollars, two millions to be deposited in Peru and the other million in Europe. He proposes to discount bills, notes and loans, at rates of from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum, and sell Bills of Exchange against the capital deposited in Europe; the power also to issue Bank Bills, to be received in all government offices as a legal tender; the affairs of the bank to be reported and published every six months by a committee, one to be appointed by the Government, a second by the Commercial Tribunal, and a third by the bank. The proposition met with much favor amongst the Council of Ministers, and they ordered the scheme to be submitted to the Commercial Tribunal, composed of large capitalists, such as PEDRO CONROY, WILLIAM MOLLAN, JESUS ELIAS and JOSE CANEVARO, who answered of such an establishment, but hampered the proposition with so many unacceptable conditions, that the scheme is likely to fall through. The general rate of interest at Lima is 10 to 12 per cent. a year, and two per cent. a month for small amounts to the unfrequent. In this condition of things, rich money lenders are not likely to favor an institution which shall lessen their profits.

The British Admiral had delivered over to the Peruvian Government the war steamer Tumbes, seized by him from VIVANCO for boarding and robbing the British steamer New-Granada of money and arms.

A recent discovery of borax mines in South Peru has created a good deal of excitement. Some think they will prove as great a source of wealth as the guano islands. An official order prohibits the working of the mines until the Government can inform itself of the extent and value of the discovery.

CHILI.

Congress assembled at Santiago on the 1st of June, when President MONTT read a long message, the propositions of which, in general, were far from satisfying the expectations of the country. During the fortnight the assembled wisdom had been discussing the following propositions: The disencumbrance of entailed estates; the organization of the Consulates of the Republic; a grant of $10,000 to the firemen of Valparaiso, and increasing the annual allowance for implements, houses, etc., $4,000; the establishment of a light-house tax in the ports of the Republic—[the light-houses yet remain to be built]—the treaty of union between Chili, Peru and Ecuador; the admissions of the Legations of Guatemala and Salvador. It is announced that during the next fortnight the Government will ask permission to contract a foreign loan of $4,000,000, with which to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. A plan for regulating the Banks of circulation will also be presented.

The trials for conspiracy against the existing Government still hang, owing it is said, to the bad health of some of the members of the Court Martial.

The difficulty between the merchants of Valparaiso and the Courts is yet unsettled. A Chilian dealer had been buying goods largely, in bond, and dispatching many descriptions at a lower valuation than was warranted. In order to trace the fraud, it became necessary for the custom-house officers to examine the books of certain foreign merchants, which they undertook to do without instituting the necessary legal proceedings in such cases. The merchants resisted on the ground: 1st. That as no complaint was laid against them, nor were they in any degree suspected, they were not obliged to reveal their private operations, nor did their principles permit them to turn accusers or denouncers of other persons' operatives; and 2d. The individual in question, having presented merchandise in the custom-house, and observed all the ceremonies prescribed by law to prevent frauds, it was impossible for merchants to admit the principle that articles legally dispatched could be subject to reclamations or searches on the Fiscal's part. In favor of their resistance, there is also a law declaring that a merchant's books can only be examined in case of an accusation or indictment against the same merchant whose books are demanded.

Notwithstanding this, the Judge imposed a fine on the first house which resisted the order to examine its books. The house appealed to the Supreme Court, and this tribunal confirmed the Judge's procedure.

Upon this decision a general meeting of merchants took place, when it was resolved to respect the decision of the tribunals, and in the meantime send a deputation to the President at Santiago, to represent to him how injurious such a decision is to foreign and native commerce.

The priesthood, since the Government has given indications of receding from the rightful position it took, that ecclesiastical should not override civil law, are getting bolder. The Archbishop of Santiago and the Bishops of Serena and Concepcion, now ask an amendment of several articles of the civil code that do not comport with the laws of the Church! Congress has not yet taken the subject into consideration.

The railroad trains ran for the first time on the 11th June as far as Quillota, 32 miles from Valparaiso towards Santiago, on which occasion the inhabitants gave a splendid banquet.

The British iron-built clipper ship Ailsa sunk at her anchorage in the bay of Valparaiso while discharging, it is supposed through carelessness. She was sold, as she lay at the bottom, for $1,000 to a speculator, who proposes to raise her.

The little steamer Cutapolco, of only 40 tons, had arrived safely from England, after a voyage of nearly six months, a greater part of which time she lay in the Straits of Magellan.

Business in Valparaiso continued very dull. The market, in general, is largely stocked, and purchasers scarce. Carolina Rice brought $7 50@$7 75. Flour sold at $9 for Chili Southern, and $10 in small lots for Santiago, six months' credit. There were 65,000 quintals in the market, held for higher prices. American refined Sugar, 16 cents. American Pine Lumber, 800,000 feet just arrived, had not been sold. Copper, in bars, $22 per quintal. Saltpetre in Iquique, $2 62. Lota Coal, $7 50. Costa Rica Coffee, $15. Chili Guano, $15 per ton. Freights to England, £4; to Hamburg, £3 10; United States, $20@$25. Exchange on London, 45 per cent., 60 days; on Paris, 60 days, 4 75f.; United States, 60 days, 3 per cent. premium.

BOLIVIA.

Our dates are only up to May 22, which, I believe, are no later than those I sent you a fortnight since. The yellow fever continued its ravages at La Paz.

KANSAS.

The Troops at Lawrence—State of Feeling in the City—Prospects of a Peaceable Adjustment.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Friday, July 17, 1857.

My last letter was dated from Leavenworth. Business has brought me to Lecompton in the meantime, but the little intelligence I have to communicate is not the less reliable. The troops (somewhere between five and six hundred in number) left Fort Leavenworth yesterday (Thursday) morning about 8 o'clock. They marched all day, and at nightfall encamped on the banks of the Little Stranger, a winding rivulet whose course is through a deep ravine which, at the point of encampment, is some two hours' travel from Lawrence. Early to-day they struck their tents and resumed their march, under a broiling sun. Gov. WALKER, with his Aids-de-Camp, Capt. WALKER and Lieut. CASS, who had left Fort Leavenworth this morning in a Government ambulance, overtook the forces about an hour and a half after they had recommenced their journey. The Governor's party got in advance of the troops and reached the further bank of the Kaw River, immediately opposite Lawrence, soon after noon. A portion of his suite crossed the river, entered the town, which exhibited no indications of unusual excitement, conversed freely with several citizens, and returned to report progress. Their impression, so far as I have been able to gather it, was that Lawrence would "cave in," unhesitatingly; that the movement which had led to the calling out of the U. S. forces was so contemptible in itself that no military aid was needed for its suppression, that out of the 600 voters in the town not more than 190 were found to vote in favor of the charter, whilst 90 voted against it, and that none of the officers elected under the new scheme of organization would be found foolhardy enough to dare the forces of the general Government, by attempting to put the Municipal laws in force. They were even informed, I understand, that none of the city officers had been sworn in, that they had not even received their certificates of election, and that the only purposes of the proceeding so promptly condemned by the Territorial authorities, were the removal of dead offal from the town and its neighborhood, and the location of a site of a bridge across the Kansas river. Now, whilst giving every credit for good intentions to the citizens of Lawrence in this movement, I am compelled, per force, to say that the requirement contained in their charter for every city officer elected under it to take an oath to support the Constitution "of the State," (which is absurd,) and of the United States, was hardly necessary as a qualification in the procuring of the removal of dead dogs, cats and horses, and in determining the site of a bridge, and it seems to me very much like a dodge, and a very wretched dodge at that. It certainly failed to convince the Governor of the harmlessness of the intentions which led to the proceeding, for he ordered the troops to cross the river forthwith, which they did with the utmost alacrity, fording the river on a run, and apparently enjoying the thing hugely. The soldiers formed in companies on the other side, much to the edification of a crowd of idlers, foremost among whom I observed that crack-brained braggadocio, Gen. JIM LANE. Followed by the Governor in his ambulance they marched to the ground selected by Lieut. [illegible], the Adjutant, and Lieut. ANDERSON, the Quartermaster, for the encampment, which is about a quarter of a mile from the town, up the river, where I now leave them. P. H. C.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.—Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, the body of a lady, wife of Mr. J. C. PATTEN, was found in the area in front of the United States Hotel, in an awful mangled condition, having fallen from the third-story window. Her skull was crushed in on the left temple, the face terribly contused, both shoulders and legs broken. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to cause almost instant death. She was picked up by the bar keeper and conveyed inside the house. She was breathing heavily at the time she was picked up, but died in less than three-quarters of an hour.—*Cincinnati Republic.*

There are eight surviving Ex-Governors of New-York, viz.: Van Buren, Throop, Seward, Bouck, Hunt, Fish, Seymour and Clark. [illegible] Boutwell, Clifford and Washburn. Pennsylvania has but four: Ritner, Porter, Johnson and Bigler.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

CURIOUS CASE OF THE PANCHITA.

Why her British Captors Thought her a Slaver—Correspondence Concerning Her.

Application to Discharge the British Officers from Arrest.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge [illegible].

JOHN P. WEEKS vs. CHAS. D. J. ODEVAINE AND OTHERS.

It will be recollected that one of the defendants (CHARLES D. J. ODEVAINE) in this suit is the British officer who was put in command of the Panchita by the Captain of the British [illegible] Sappho, and by whose directions the Panchita was brought, on the coast of Africa, and then sent to the port of New-York, at which place the owners caused the defendants to be arrested and held to bail, in the sum of $15,000, to answer, in a civil suit, for damages, &c. The matter now comes before the Court on an application to vacate the order of arrest. Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS appeared for the British Government, and presented the following points and affidavits in behalf of the application:

AFFIDAVITS TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST.

City, County, and State of New-York, ss.—Charles D. J. Odevaine, a Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's naval service, being sworn, makes oath and saith: That he has been in such naval service for upwards of nine years; that he has been in such service actively on the coast of Africa, and was as there in the month of May last past, belonging in that to the Commodore's ship Scourge, Commodore John Adams; although deponent happened, at the time of the circumstances embraced by this deposition, to be temporarily employed on board H. B. M. ship Sappho, Capt. Fairfax Moresby, off [illegible] Ponta de Lenha, at the mouth of the river Congo.

That this deponent never had anything to do with the seizing of the American bark Panchita, the same having taken place, as deponent afterward understood, thirty miles up the said River Congo; that after she was so seized, as he has understood, although he had nothing to do with it directly or indirectly, she came or was brought down, and anchored off the mouth of the Congo, about five hundred yards from the Sappho; up to this time deponent had never, to the best of his knowledge and belief, seen the said Panchita; that deponent then was given to understand that she had been overhauled by the said Captain Moresby, who, from the suspicious circumstances about her, deemed such overhauling necessary, on the belief that she was engaged in the Slave-trade; that as deponent understood and believes, this was done not only from such circumstances, but from the fact of a total absence of anything like an American naval authority or vessel. And this deponent says that although he has been in the said Commodore's ship for about twelve months, cruising on the coast of Africa, he never once saw an American vessel of war, nor its flag. Also, this deponent was informed and believes, that on account of such overhauling, and while she the said Panchita was so up the Congo, her Captain F. B. Sladden, refused to further work his vessel, and abandoned all control and command of her; and that about the same time, and while so up the River Congo, one A. C. De Mesquita came on board, while the said Captain Moresby was on board and declared the said bark Panchita with any articles [illegible] been on board as his property, [illegible] this was before he, deponent, ever saw her.) Also, deponent has understood and believes that the said A. C. De Mesquita came out in her on her voyage from New-York, and had chartered the whole of her for a voyage from the port of New-York, and that the whole of said vessel was chartered, to and under the sole orders of the said A. C. De Mesquita as the same herein referred to, this deponent gathering these facts from the said Captain F. B. Sladden. And this deponent says that after the circumstances before detailed as to an overhauling of the said Panchita, and her said captain's refusing further to work the vessel and abandoning all control and command of her; and when she had so come down the Congo and was anchored, this deponent was ordered by his commanding officer, Captain Moresby, to go on board of her and take her safely to the port of New-York, receiving particular written instructions to that effect, a copy of which instructions are hereto annexed as well as of the documents referred to therein, and all the same are marked Schedule A. And this deponent says that under these orders and no others, and with no prior action or conduct on the part of this deponent he did go on board the said vessel, the Panchita, and he had the charge of her with the sole view of giving her up to the first American vessel-of-war he should come across, and failing in that (and which he did fail in) bring her with best safety and care to the port of New-York, which he accomplished on the seventh day of July instant; he said Captain (Sladden), Mate (Hodge), and the crew found in her on the Coast of Africa also coming in her (saving one man who escaped [illegible] while up the River Congo); that, as to this crew, they were evidently not Americans, unable almost entirely to speak the English language, and not able to answer to the names of the crew on the crew-list when mustered in the port of New-York on deponent's arrival here; that the mate (Hodge), who was English during the voyage, stated he had served on a British man-of-war, and boasted of having had his "[illegible]"; that on deponent's said arrival in the port of New-York, in charge of the said Panchita, he obeyed the said orders, (embraced by Schedule A,) and the United States Marshal, for the Southern District of New-York, took possession of her on the 7th day of July, instant, and on the [illegible] day of the same July, she was libeled in the United States Courts for the Southern District of New-York, by the District-Attorney John McKeon, Esq., but not on any complaint or deposition of deponent, or of any other British officer, and deponent has understood, and believes that she is still under libel. That deponent has heretofore detailed all that deponent [illegible] had to do with the said Panchita, and he says that none of her cargo (whatever it may be) has been touched or overhauled by him, nor her furniture, rigging or apparel destroyed, injured, or made away with, but she went into the said Marshal's hands precisely as she was when he took charge of her as aforesaid, (ordinary wear and tear only excepted.) Also, he says he was obliged to obey the orders of his superior officer, and thereunder to take charge of her the said Panchita, and that if he had not done so, he would, of course, have been subject to Court Martial and to have been "broke" as an officer. And this deponent says, that on the tenth day of July instant, he was arrested as a defendant in this action and held to bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; that he never before was in the United States of America, arriving here a perfect stranger, having neither relations nor connections here, and being without any amount of money or pecuniary means saving any little pay which may be due to him as a Lieutenant; that if the acting British Consul, Joseph Fowler, Esq., and Charles Edwards, Esq., Counselor at Law, (both strangers to deponent,) had not stepped forward and sufficiently satisfied the Sheriff, this deponent must have been kept in close custody in a prison, and this deponent says, that he has understood from his counsel and believes, an application would have been made before now to discharge or lower bail herein, if a copy of the charter-party to said Mesquita had been furnished, the same having been applied for on the 16th day of July, inst., and deponent has understood that the same is said to be mislaid, or, from having been used when the said bark Panchita was formerly libeled, (prior to her last voyage,) cannot readily be found, so that deponent has to make application to the Court, in the absence of such charter-party. Also this deponent says, as he has understood and believes, that while the said bark Panchita was so on the coast of Africa, a correspondence was had between A. C. De Mesquita and F. B. Sladden; that such correspondence has appeared in the New-York newspapers, and deponent has reason to believe that the same has been inserted through the instrumentality, with, or approval of the plaintiff; and this deponent has, in Schedule B, hereto annexed, set forth such correspondence. And this deponent says, that the officers of the United States vessel-of-war North Carolina, now in the harbor of the port of New-York, have kindly, and in the handsomest manner, invited deponent to mess with them, which he is temporarily doing; but it is absolutely necessary that he should know precisely what, under all the circumstances of this case, must be his present personal liability, and to what extent he must be personally secured, and kept from his duties in a foreign country under the circumstances aforesaid. And this deponent has understood and believes that the plaintiff herein, besides claiming damages of this deponent to the amount of $15,000 in this action, has demanded redress of the British Government, through the Secretary of State at the seat of Government at Washington. Also, this deponent says that he has read the affidavit of Acting-Assistant-Surgeon Arthur J. Ireland, hereto annexed, and the contents thereof are true to the knowledge of this deponent. And this deponent likewise says, he had no pecuniary interest in, or benefit, or claim, or right of reward, arising from his having been put in charge of the said vessel Panchita, nor is he entitled to any particular pay or extra pay therefor, nor does he get any benefit thereby, directly or indirectly, present or future. And this deponent further says, that he has not, at present, put in his answer to this action, nor had bail justified. C. D. J. ODEVAINE, Lieut. R. N.

Sworn before me, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1857.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

SCHEDULE A.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP SAPPHO,
RIVER CONGO, May 12, 1857.

It is my directions that you proceed with the American bark Panchita to New-York, using all dispatch. Being at New-York, you are to lose no time in delivering the Panchita over to the American authorities, indeed you are to take care and express to the first Government officer boarding you, your wish to give up the temporary charge which I have intrusted to you, expressing (either by letter or by showing these your orders) to the authority so receiving the Panchita from you, that you are distinctly forbidden to retain charge of her one moment after being in the presence of competent authority, to the [illegible] of which I consider it my duty and you.

You are with all speed to communicate [illegible]

[illegible] authority at New-York, whose counsel you will take with regard to the temporary disposal of yourself and party, and the stay of which party is not to be delayed one moment longer than necessary [illegible].

You are to [illegible] for the readiest means of conveying yourself and party to the nearest British port or vessel-of-war attached to that station, taking care to report your arrival and subsequent proceedings to the Commander-in-Chief or senior naval officer on the North American and West Indian station.

I need scarcely inform you that every courtesy is to be shown to all Americans, authorities or others, during your stay in that country.

You are to take particular precaution that, by being kept in due subordination, the conduct of your party will be such as under no circumstances to give cause of complaint to the American Government.

You are to give the American authorities, if required, the documents with which I furnish you, relating to my reasons for detaining the *Panchita*, and also containing the list of the goods in her hold, as well as the certificate of her mustering of the crew.

The officers and crew of the *Panchita* are to be treated with all respect and consideration during the time you are in temporary charge, and with no restrictions of any kind, except for the safety of the bark, yourself and party.

The deportment of your party is to be in all respects the same as if on board any of her Majesty's ships of war.

You are to take the earliest opportunity of communicating to me all your movements, and news of the *Panchita*, and any other matter you consider worthy of notice, keeping a log of your proceedings.

You are to remember that the greatest care is to be taken of the ship and everything belonging to her, so that she may be handed over in every respect as near as possible as in her present condition. You will be [illegible], and will be guided by the copy of the Admiralty instructions herein inclosed.

FAIRFAX MORESBY,
Commander H. M. sloop *Sappho*.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP SAPPHO,
RIVER CONGO, May 15 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 9th instant I proceeded with the pinnace and gig of this sloop to Ponta de Lenha for the purpose of examining the American bark *Panchita*. On my way to which vessel I met the master, to whom I expressed a wish to muster his crew, and no objection being made, in company with him I proceeded, first to a Portuguese factory on shore, where three of his crew lay sick; having seen these I went—still accompanied by the master of the *Panchita* and a Mr. Rickaby, agent for Brookhouse & Co., as well as by Mr. Frederick Wells, master of her Majesty's sloop under my command—on board the *Panchita*, where on continuing the muster I found the crew list incorrect, several men not being able to answer the names stated to belong to them on the muster list, the master appearing to know his own crew. I then asked permission to look into the hold; the master refused, though having previously stated in the presence of Mr. Rickaby that he had no objection to my looking, provided that I did not go down. These circumstances confirming the opinion that I had already received of the *Panchita* being engaged in illegal traffic of slaves, induced me to inform the master that I considered it my duty to detain him, with a view to give him over to the first American man-of-war I could meet, on which the master threw up all further charge of the vessel, informing me *that he did not know what was in his hold*, and saying he wished to have a correct list taken, which, on the 11th, was done, (10th, Sunday, intervening,) when was found, as by the accompanying account.

The vast quantity of fresh water still further corroborating my suspicions, I have taken upon myself the great responsibility of sending the said *Panchita* to New-York for the decision of the United State authorities.

This I do in perfect knowledge of the importance of the step I take, incited thereto by the unfortunate fact of the total absence of anything like an American naval authority, and that, in consequence of the *Panchita's* detention, may be prolonged *to an indefinite period*; and further, by the firm conviction that, if some steps be not taken, there is nothing whatever to prevent the American flag from sanctioning any vessel, openly, in the eyes of the world, equipping and trading with slaves in any part of the African Coast, rendering not only the treaty between Great Britain and the United States a dead letter, but making all other treaties with whatever nation, just the value of so much waste paper.

I here again heartily deplore the singular absence of all American naval force, which has thrown on my shoulders this onerous duty, almost more than their share and trust, under the circumstances. I may look for your approval and support in moving my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty to countenance the steps I have taken, solely with the view to prevent the wholesale pressure of the nefarious traffic I am here to put a stop to by every means in my power.

The *Panchita's* requiring some ballast and a trifling refit, (being ill-found to a degree unusual in an American merchant vessel,) will not start till on or about the 20th inst. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FAIRFAX MORESBY, Commander.

[COPY.]

We, the undersigned, with the captain of the American bark *Panchita*, and at his own request, have taken a strict and careful account of all the goods contained in the hold of the said bark, and find as follows, viz.:

Butter in cask	42 ns.
Rum in casks	10 in No.
Water casks containing salt water	3 in No.
Water casks containing fresh water	46 in No.
Water casks containing brackish water	24 in No.
Empty water casks	22 in No.
Salt beef, in casks	9 in No.
Gum, in bags	30 in No.
Bread, in casks	11 in No.
Mackerel, in half-barrel	9 in No.
Cracked corn, in barrels	1½ in No.
Vinegar	2 gallons.
Molasses, in barrel	½ in No.
Salt, in barrel	½ in No.
Rice, in barrels	1½ in No.

Given under our hands, on board the *Panchita*, 11th May, 1857.

JAMES BOYD,
Captain of English brig *Dauntless*,
As referee for Commander Moresby.
J. F. D. RICKABY,
Agent for R. Brookhouse, Esq., Salem, Mass.,
As referee for Capt. Sladden.

I hereby certify this to be a true copy.
FRED'K WELLS, Master of H. M. ship *Sappho*.

We hereby certify this to be a true and correct account.
FAIRFAX MORESBY, Commander of H. M. S. *Sappho*.
FRED'K B. SLADDEN, Master of *Panchita*.

DUPLICATE.

This is to certify that I detained the American bark *Panchita*, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and in the absence of any American man-of-war, to whom reference might be made—have sent her to New-York for the decision of the United States authorities.

Given on board Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, this 15th day of May, 1857.

FAIRFAX MORESBY, Commander,
Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*.

DUPLICATE.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, were present during the time that Captain Moresby was mustering the crew of the American bark *Panchita*, (with the consent of the captain,) on the afternoon of the 9th instant, and that the crew list was not found to be correct. Also, that some of the men could not answer to their names when called.

Given under our hands, on board the *Panchita*, the 11th day of May, 1857.

FREDERICK WELLS, Master,
Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*.
J. F. D. RICKABY, Merchant,
At Ponta de Lenha.

SCHEDULE B.

MR. CAPTAIN SLADDEN: The vessel now being ready, and as I have concluded my affairs in this river for the moment, I wish, in accordance with my charter party, to continue my business on the coast; consequently, I wish you to write me, stating when the vessel will be ready to sail.

A. C. DE MESQUITA.

F. B. SLADDEN, Captain bark *Panchita*: This evening I start in the Portuguese schooner *Rival* for the northern ports, to conclude the purchase of your cargo, which will consist of dye-woods, copper, gum and oil. To-morrow you will proceed with the bark under your command to Cabenda. On board the bark you have sufficient rum to purchase from twenty to twenty-five pipes palm oil, as also, some gum copal, and for which I have already informed you respecting the measures and prices at which these goods should be purchased. I think that in forty or fifty days the bark will be entirely loaded and ready to sail for New-York. As soon as I obtain fifty tons of wood I will immediately advise you that you may come to Loango, in order to receive it. I trust that you are getting better, as also your crew. In case you should want more [illegible] for the service of the vessel, you have but to ask them of Mr. Samuel Punce, of Cabenda, to whom, by this opportunity, I write, recommending that he should do everything he can to be useful to you in anything you may require. I have nothing further to add, confiding in your zeal and activity in everything that comes under your charge.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
A. C. DE MESQUITA.

AMERICAN BARK PANCHITA,
PORTO DE LENHA, May 8, 1857.

A. C. MESQUITA—*Sir*: Yours of this date came on board at 8 A. M., to which I beg to inform you I shall attend strictly to your instructions with regard to the purchase or trade of my homeward cargo. I have only further to state, that the *Panchita* will be ready for sea, and proceed to Cabenda to-morrow morning (10th). The provisions are stowed, and ballast on board, remaining only for you to attend to place on board six Cabenda men to-night, my crew, as you are aware, being unfit to work, having the African fever. I am, yours,

F. B. SLADDEN.

PORTO DE LENHA, May 16, 1857.

A. C. MESQUITA, Esq.—*Sir*: You will observe by the charter party between yourself and F. B. Sladden (self), of the *Panchita*, that a stipulated sum is to be paid to me in drafts on the United States every two months to date. I have not received any since December 26, 1856. I beg you will now fulfill your agreement before the *Panchita* sails for New-York, to which port she is now going to proceed. Yours,

F. B. SLADDEN.

PORTO DE LENHA, May 14, 1857.

CAPT. F. B. SLADDEN, Bark *Panchita*: Your favor to-day has been duly received and contents known. I have sold, as you well know, but little of the cargo brought by the bark in consequence of the scarceness of palm oil in this present year. Nobody will purchase goods for money, but in exchange for native goods. This is one of the reasons why it has been so difficult for me to raise money to pay the enormous expenses made with the bark in consequence of her damaged condition on her arrival to this port. The cargo arrived here in bad condition; the rum very short, and the rice, codfish and bread all damaged on account of their long stay in New-York. In consequence of all these misfortunes it will be impossible for me to pay you now for the time the bark has been at my service; but as soon as I arrive at New-York, which will be by the first opportunity, I will satisfy you. I remain, yours,

A. C. DE MESQUITA.

Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—John P. Weeks vs. Odevaine and Ireland. Impleaded with Fairfax Moresby.—City, County and State of New-York, ss.—Arthur J. Ireland being sworn, maketh oath and saith—That he is an assistant-surgeon in Her Britannic Majesty's naval service; that he was attached to the British vessel-of-war *Sappho*, on the coast of Africa, in May last, she then lying off Shark's Point, near Ponta de Lenha; that deponent was ordered to go on board of the brig *Panchita*, at the same time Lieutenant Odevaine was put in charge of her, as referred to in his affidavit hereto annexed, and which this deponent has read; that deponent was directed to go on board simply in his professional capacity as surgeon, and he says he was so on board only, and came in her to New-York in that capacity, and took no command or charge of her at any time; that he did not ever see the said *Panchita* until after she had been overhauled and her master had abandoned his command of her as detailed in Lieutenant Odevaine's said affidavit; and he says that the contents of such affidavit are true. And this deponent says that after the said *Panchita* was taken in charge by the United States Marshal, and libeled by the United States District Attorney, and on the 10th day of July, inst., this deponent was arrested and held to bail by the Sheriff of New-York in this action in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; that this deponent is an utter stranger in the United States of America, being without pecuniary means, not known, and had it not been for the British Consul and the standing counsel of the Consulate in New-York, this deponent would have been at this time in prison under such his arrest in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. And this deponent further says that he has not at present put in his answer to this action, nor has his bail justified.

A. J. IRELAND, Assistant-Surgeon R. N.

Sworn at the City of New-York, the twenty-first day of July, 1857, before me, DANIEL SEIXAS, Commissioner of Deeds.

POINTS FOR LIEUTENANT ODEVAINE AND ASSISTANT-SURGEON IRELAND.

1. Vessel, apparel and furniture are here, safe, so that the value is not to be taken into account. Not *as if she had been lost by us.*

Cargo, evidently belongs to the charterer, Mesquita, so that neither that, nor any damages connected with it, can be claimed by plaintiff.

Then, it is reduced to the point of injury arising to plaintiff in relation to monthly payment of charter money, say $700 a month.

Fifty-six days is the extent of time she was in charge of Lieutenant Odevaine; say $1,306 66.

But, even supposing a wrongful act by us, we are amenable to the *charterer*, not to the owner. And this very charterer, Mesquita, *did* claim ownership. A wrongful act by a third party can never annul or affect a charter party. The charterer is the owner for the time being, and he must be the complaining party against us. See 100 Mesquita's letter, in schedule, under date of May 16, 1857, and which was after the alleged seizure, recognizing his liability and promising to settle in New-York. Seizure by Commander Moresby was on May 9. Try this two ways:

1. If this vessel was seized because there was something wrong about her—a wrong encouraged or caused by Mesquita, then *he*, the charterer, cannot *make that a ground for getting rid of the charter* party, and he would be liable to the real owner.

2. If there was no lawful cause for seizure, then the case stands as between owner and charterer, as though nothing had transpired; and the charter party remains intact. The owner has performed all he covenanted to do; the private wrong done by a third party cannot take away the *rights* and *liabilities* of the charterer.

The general *rule is, that nothing short of blockade* and war may destroy charter parties.

II.—In case this vessel should be condemned as having been engaged, in some way, in the Slave-trade, these defendants cannot be held in damages.

Again, it is a grave question, whether this vessel is not to be put on the same footing with cases where a ship is seized as a prize; and, therefore, whether this Court will take jurisdiction?

Also, it is a *serious* question under the code, whether this Court really has jurisdiction of the case, as revealed by the depositions?

III.—The *Resolute*, an abandoned *British* vessel, was taken possession of by American authorities and carried to England and delivered to the authorities. This act brought the personal appearance and approval of the Queen, and a present of a magnificent sword to Captain *Hartstein* of the American Navy. An *American vessel*, the *Panchita*, after command of her had been abandoned, is taken possession of by British officers, and given up to American authorities, and these officers are arrested and only escape a prison by strangers becoming their bail to the *Sheriff in the sum of $15,000!!*

Mr. Charles Edwards, for the defendant, said: Although, if your Honor *please*, the merits are not allowed to be made prominent on a motion to discharge an arrest, yet, they may be somewhat looked at on an application to lower the amount of bail.

Aside from the facts that the parties arrested are subordinate, and may not, therefore, be amenable—or, if so, certainly not to the extraordinary amount for which they are held to bail, there are circumstances which may be fairly pressed on the mind of the Judge. The other side desire to make strong complaint, both to our own home Government and to this Court, on account of a seeming claim of right of search on the part of the British authorities. No such right is claimed; but the question is a very different one when a supposed wrong-doer is cruising about. A thief must run his chance of being overhauled; a vessel having a piratical character has to risk consequences; and this bark, having her hundred of fresh water casks on board, and other suspicious circumstances, is not situated like an honest American ship who may be wrongly overhauled on account of getting men out of her crew or attempted to be searched as though war was going on.

Aside from any present claim to discharge the order for arrest, let us see whether the amount, now claimed, is not greatly too much.

The vessel, apparel and furniture are here, in this port, safe, intact; so that her value is not to be taken into account. It is not, as if any act of ours had destroyed, cast away or injured the bark. Although appearances have caused her to be libelled by the United States, yet her owner can bond her.

Then, as to the cargo. This does not belong to the owner, but to the charterer, Mesquita; so that neither the cargo, nor any damages connected with it, can be claimed by the plaintiff, the owner.

And, even supposing, for a moment, that the owner has any rights as against a third person in relation to the charter money, still the amount will, in no way justify the sum for which the parties are held to bail ($15,000.) Fifty six days is the extent of the time which she has been in charge of Lieutenant Odevaine; and the whole amount, calculating the rate of charter-money at $700 a month, would be $1,306 66.

But, even supposing, for an instant, a wrongful act by us, we are amenable to the charterer, A. C. De Mesquita, and not to the owner. And this very charterer, Mesquita, did claim ownership, as one of our affidavits shows.

A wrongful act by a third party can never annul or affect a charter party. The charterer is the owner for the time being, and he, if anybody, must be the complaining party against us. (Morgridge vs. Eveleth, 9 Metcalf, 233; Hutton vs. Bragg, 7 Taunt, 14; Soares vs. Thornton, ib., 627.) And see, too, Mesquita's letter, under date of the 16th of May, 1857, which was after the alleged seizure, and yet he, evidently, looked upon the charter party as still binding on him and subsisting.

Try this in two ways: *First*—If this vessel was seized because there was something wrong about her, a wrong encouraged or caused by this Mesquita, then *he*, the charterer, cannot make that a ground for getting rid of the charter-party, and he would be liable to the real owner. *Second*—If there were no lawful cause for seizure, then the case stands, as between owner and charterer, as though nothing had transpired, and the charter-party remains intact. The owner has performed all he covenanted to do; the private wrong done by a third party cannot release or take away the rights and liabilities of the charterer.

The general rule is that nothing short of war, blockade or embargo can destroy a charter-party.

With these points, I am content to leave my application to your Honor. And yet, while what I am about to say may have no effect on merits, and possibly may have to be passed unheeded by the Court, I cannot forbear a remark or two growing out of an incident which all should remember. It is only a few months ago that an abandoned British vessel, the *Resolute*, was taken possession of by the American authorities and carried to England, offered, accepted, delivered to the British authorities. Such an act brought forth the hearty gratitude of merchants and the pleased acknowledgments of the whole of Great Britain; nay, the very Sovereign not only approved, and by personal appearance beautifully acknowledged the graceful act, but presented to Captain Hartstein a magnificent sword by way of future remembrance. An American vessel, the *Panchita*, after all command of her had been abandoned, is brought to the United States; offered, accepted and delivered to American legal authorities,—and these commissioned officers are threatened with a prison and held to bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

AFFIDAVITS ON THE PART OF THE VESSEL.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Frederick Sladden, of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, being duly sworn, says that he was the master of the bark *Panchita*, of the port of New-York, from December, 1856, until her seizure on the 9th of May, 1857. Deponent says that it is not true that he abandoned the said vessel, or all control or command of her, or refused to work her while up the Congo River, as stated in the affidavit of the defendant, Charles D. J. Odevaine; deponent further says that it is not true that A. C. De Mesquita, came on board of said *Panchita* and claimed her with the articles on board her as his property; deponent further says that the crew of the *Panchita* all had certificates of protection duly issued by the authority of the Government of the United States by the Collector of the Port of New-York, in pursuance of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and as such were as much entitled to the protection of the Government of the United States as native born citizens. Deponent further says, that both of the defendants Odevaine and Ireland, participated in the illegal and wrongful removal of the said *Panchita* from the coast of Africa, and aided and assisted the defendant Moresby in the various acts by which the plaintiff was deprived of his said property, but said defendants, Odevaine and Ireland, at all times professed to be acting under the orders and command of said Moresby. Deponent further says, that he never told Captain Fairfax Moresby that he did not know what was in the hold of said *Panchita*, but he did refuse to allow said Fairfax Moresby, or any other British officer, to remove the hatches of said vessel.

Deponent further says, that it is not true that he did not know the names of the crew of the *Panchita*; *that he did know them*, but that all of said crew but one were at the time sick with the African fever.

Deponent further says, that the affidavit heretofore made by him, a duplicate copy of which is herewith attached and made a part of this affidavit, is in all respects *true and contains a true statement of the transactions* of this deponent in reference to said *Panchita*.

FREDERICK B. SLADDAN.

Sworn before me this 27th July, 1857.
THOS. BOESE, Commissioner of Deeds.

(Here follows the affidavit of Capt. Sladden, dated 11th July, 1857, and sent to Washington. It is substantially the same as his statement of the circumstances of the seizure, which was published in all th papers as soon as the *Panchita* was brought into port And it also sets forth, that the voyage was a prope and legitimate one. That he never was employed on board a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, and would not have gone on this vessel if intended for that pur pose.)

City and County of New-York, ss.: Robert Hodge, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says, that he is a native of Great Britain; that he is a duly naturalized citizen of the United States, and was naturalized in the Superior Court of the City of New-York in the year 1854, as will appear by the records of said Court; that he sailed with the *Panchita* from this port in December last, as mate of said vessel, for a voyage to the Coast of Africa and back. That he has heard the affidavit of the master of said vessel and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true. Deponent further says that there was no intention, to his knowledge, information or belief, on the part of the master, supercargo, or of any one connected with said vessel, to use her or anything in her in the slave trade, or in any manner other than in a legitimate voyage. That no negro was on board the vessel at the time of her seizure, except two, who had *been hired to sweep the decks, and who had been* employed temporarily owing to the sickness of the crew of said *Panchita*. Deponent further says that the seizure of said vessel was forcible, and that a bayonet was *drawn on deponent to prevent* him from going down the forecastle.

ROBERT HODGE.

Sworn before me this 27th July, 1857.
THOS. BOESE, Com. of Deeds.

POINTS SUBMITTED BY JUDGE DEAN.

I. The complaint and affidavits show clearly that this is an action in which by law the defendants are liable to arrest, because it is "for the recovery of damages, on a cause of action not arising out of contract, *when the defendants are not residents of the State*."

a. The cause of action being one in which the plaintiff is entitled, as a matter of right, to hold defendants to bail, the Court will not, on this motion, go into an examination of the case on the merits. This is only done where the action is one in which the right to bail depends upon the attending circumstances, as on contracts, where fraud is alleged, or to recover property which has been removed, or of the other cases where the intent is material. Here the action is for a wrong *ex delicto*.

b. If the plaintiff fails to recover, the defendants have an undertaking to pay their damages. Sec. 179, Code, 3 Pr. Rep. 265 and 319.

II. But if the Court will inquire into the merits, and grant the defendants the benefit of a preliminary trial, the order of arrest should not be vacated, or in any respect modified or changed.

1. Defendants are non-residents, and confessedly intend to leave the jurisdiction to the Court, so that a judgment would be wholly ineffectual without the bail.

2. The defendants are without pecuniary means to pay the judgment. (Fol. II., affidavit of Odevaine.)

3. As the seizure of the plaintiff's property was by direction of a superior officer, the British Government will not allow them to be imprisoned. *If*, however, the bail is discharged, plaintiff has no hold upon the British Government, except through the dilatory process of diplomatic negotiations.

4. The seizure was wholly wrongful; no British vessel has a right in time of peace to search or seize an American vessel.

5. The pretence that the *Panchita* was engaged in the Slave-trade, is wholly false on their own showing. *No slaves* on board. Crew all sick. Regularly documented. No preparations for receiving or keeping slaves. Positive oath of the Captain. The water-casks; these were for palm oil. Crew not American; there is no law that requires that they should be native born; vol. 1, Statute at Large, page 477, (act entitled "an act for the protection of American seamen.") Laws 1813, vol. 2, Statutes at Large, pages 809 and 810, sec. 9 and 10.

6. But even if it was doubtful as to the traffic in which the *Panchita* was to engage, the seizure was wrongful.

Our own war vessels, and not those of *foreign* governments, are to see that our flag is not abused by protecting an illegal traffic.

a. The intent to engage in the Slave-trade is not piracy, but the actual seizing, &c., of slaves. Laws of 1820, ch. 113, 3 vol. St. at Large, 600, sec. 4 and 5. No pretence that this was a piratical vessel.

b. By the laws of 1819, Stat. at Large, 532, the armed vessels of the United States are placed at the disposal of the President, to be employed on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, to suppress the Slave-trade.

c. By treaty of 1842, vol. 8, U. S. Stat. at Large, 576, Sec. 8: "Each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, &c. * * * to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade." Captain Fairfax Moresby and Lieutenant Odevaine decide that the President is not fulfilling his treaty stipulations, and that they will do what the United States ought to do—seize and search American merchantmen. A nation only can do this in exercise of its right of eminent domain, so to speak. As it affords protection to its commerce, it has a right to know that that commerce is legitimate. Further than this the right cannot be maintained. It is like the search-warrant in the hands of the citizen.

III. The defendants Odevaine and Ireland are not exonerated from liability by showing that they made the seizure in obedience to the orders of their superior officer. An order to commit a trespass can afford no justification to the person by whom it was executed. (Harmony vs. Mitchell, 13 How. R. 115)

a. The defendant in the above cause had taken property by order of Col. Doniphan, in the Mexican war. The cause was tried in the United States Circuit Court in this City, and judgment obtained for more than $90,000. Affirmed in the United States Supreme Court.

b. The fact that defendants have not converted the property to their own use is wholly immaterial. The question is not, have defendants been benefited, but has plaintiff been injured.

c. This principle is well understood in the English courts, as will be seen by reference to the case of Mortyn vs. Fabrigas, 1 Cowp. 180. "Capt. Gambier, of the British Navy, by order of Admiral Boscawen, pulled down the houses of some settlers on the coast of Nova Scotia, who were supplying the sailors with spirituous liquors, the health of the sailors being injured by frequenting them. The motive was a laudable one and the act done for the public service. Yet it was an invasion of the rights of private property, and without the authority of law, and the officer who executed the order was held liable to an action, and the settlers recovered damages against him to the value of the property destroyed."

IV. The other ground of exemption is also equally unavailable to these defendants, viz.: that the plaintiff has made an application to the Government for redress.

1. The British Government may refuse to ratify the acts of its officers.

2. No one is bound to any one remedy.

3. We may be told to establish our rights in the courts, and then that the Government will recognize them.

4. No trespasser can turn the plaintiff off until he has been paid.

5. Our Government has answered satisfactorily, but we prefer to endure even the law's delays rather than place our sole reliance on the "silent craft" of diplomacy.

V. This action can be maintained in the Courts of this State, though the act complained of was done on the high seas and under color of authority. (Wilson vs. McKenzie, 7 Hill 95.)

VI. The amount of bail should not be reduced, because there is no evidence of over value; and if the taking was wrongful, as alleged, the plaintiff should be fully indemnified.

1. The Court will not, on this motion, inquire into the rights as between owner and charterer.

2. Without this seizure no question could have been raised between owner and charterer.

Judge Dean, Counsel for the owner of the *Panchita*, followed at some length, elaborating the foregoing points of his argument. At the close Judge INGRAHAM delivered the following

DECISION OF THE COURT DENYING THE MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST.

INGRAHAM, J.—The defendants were trespassers if the vessel of the plaintiff at the time of the capture was not engaged in the Slave-trade. From the papers submitted to me on this motion, there is nothing to warrant such a conclusion. Where a person's property is interfered with by a trespasser, and dominion exercised over it to the exclusion of his own authority, he may abandon it to the trespasser, and claim from him, by way of damages, the whole value of the property. He is not required to follow after the property and seek to recover it back by legal proceedings. In the present case, the plaintiff is under no obligation to defend the proceedings in the United States Court. The defendants have taken from him his vessel—he may abandon any claim for it in that proceeding, and seek to recover its value from those by whose agency he was deprived of his property. In the present case it may be hard for the defendants to be held responsible because they act in obedience to the commands of a superior officer; but where a trespass is committed all aiding in that trespass are liable, whether acting in obedience to orders of their superior officers or not. But I would not hold persons in such a position liable for anything more than actual damages. The vessel is valued at $8,000. The money to be earned by the charter party was about $4,000. The residue of the amount is small enough to cover interest, costs and expenses. The defendants ask leave to offer affidavits to show that the value of the vessel is exaggerated. In ordinary cases that would be a matter of defence on the trial, but under the peculiar circumstances of this case I am disposed to allow a renewal of the motion to mitigate the amount of bail in this particular. Motion to discharge the order of arrest is denied, without prejudice to a motion to mitigate the amount on the value of the property on payment of costs.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 23.

Before Judge Betts.

SUPPLIES—LIEN—DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Henry C. Beach et al. vs. The Schooner Native and George Cornelius.—This was a libel for supplies. The schooner was owned in New-Jersey and was supplied in this port with a lot of sails by the written order of her master, with directions to charge them to the vessel and her owners.

Held by the Court: That it is not an open question to speculate upon, in regard to the general authority of the maritime law, when the text of an express decision of the United States Supreme Court stands in the way. (19 How. 359 Pratt vs. Reed.) The Court say an implied hypothecation of the vessel cannot arise under a credit to the master, less stringent than are required to support a bottomry.

That there is no footing for argument in this case, but that a bottomry hypothecation by the master, entered into upon the facts in proof, would have been void. Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For claimants—Messrs. Larned & Bell, and Mr. Platt.

BOTTOMRY—PROOF—LIEN.

Sidney Cornelius vs. The Schooner Native.—This was a libel upon a bottomry. The case comes before the Court so obscurely and perplexed in the statement of facts, that it is impossible to ascertain its actual merits, or whether either party contesting has a lien upon the vessel.

A reference ordered to a commissioner to report the facts, showing the bottomry to have been primarily valid, and yet a subsisting lien upon the vessel.

For libelants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean, and Donohue. For claimants—Messrs. Larned & Bell, and Mr. Platt.

COLLISION—STEAM-TUGS.

Alfred M. Hovey vs. The steamboat Sarah E. Brown.—This was a libel for collision, filed by the owner of the barge *Mirth*. The barge was taken in tow by the *tug Thomas Riley, from the foot of Pier No. 6* East River, to be towed to Pier No. 3. The *Sarah E. Brown* was lying at the foot of Pier No. 5 when the *Riley* got under way. She was cast off, her head pushed out with a pole, and her engine started, as the *Riley* was approaching, and the two vessels were then moving in the same general direction, and were nearly side by side, when the steam of the *Brown* was cut off, and her headway checked. Her engine was then again started, and she was brought up against the side of the barge, breaking it in, and sinking her. The tide was flood. The distance the barge was to be towed was about 400 yards, in nearly a straight line.

Held by the Court—That it was a palpable fault for the *Brown to put out nearly under the foot of the Riley* at so very short a distance off, with intent to pass ahead of her, and after having stopped to renew her effort, and come upon the barge when there was no apparent hope to be able to get past her in that direction.

Strictly the *Riley* ought to have stopped and backed after the *Brown* put out, in order to lend every assistance to preventing a collision; but as the *Brown* did not back her own engines, nor is it proved that the *Riley* could at that position of the two vessels have herself prevented the collision without the active aid of the *Brown*, the omission of the *Riley* to make the effort does not relieve the *Brown* from her responsibility for the first and leading fault.

Decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant—Mr. Platt. For claimant—Mr. McMahon.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—SWEAT—BILLS OF LADING.

Lorenzo N. Bosquist vs. George H. Marwood et al.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the bark *Gottland*, to recover the sum of $9,150 freight, upon a cargo of pepper, &c., brought from Batavia in the vessel. The respondents, who were assignees of bills of lading, claimed to deduct upwards of $4,700 damages, occasioned by negligence in stowing the cargo, short delivery, &c.

Held by the Court—That the cargo was well stowed, and that the libelant was not responsible for injuries to the cargo, from sweating of the ship, without his fault, that being a risk of the affreighter.

Decree for libelant for amount claimed, unless the respondents elect to have a reference to compute the amount due, or to prove short delivery of cargo.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondents, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Benedict.

IDENTIFIED.—The crazy German who died yesterday morning in the Station-house of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, has been identified as ROBERT WEAVER, of No. 37 Chatham street, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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III. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the New-York Central Railway and Connections from New-York, Boston and Albany to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c.
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IX. RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway; Report from the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railway Company, &c.
X. IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS in reference to Baggage, Hacks, Time Tables, &c.
XI. SKELETON TOURS, FROM NEW-YORK TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, with an approximate statement of the time required to travel from place to place, and the duration of the halts to be made at the most remarkable spots; compiled from Appleton's Illustrated Hand-Book of Travel, to which the traveler is referred for fuller information.
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XXI. STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY.

NOTICE.—The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the comprehensive system of Through Routes embodied in this Number of the Guide, by which passengers can ascertain the shortest and most direct route to and from the principal cities in the Union without the necessary labor attending an examination of the separate Maps and Time Tables of the Railway Companies' Through Routes.

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PERSONAL.

I. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1857.

MR. NICOLO D'ANGELO HAVING BEEN in our employ as a bookbinder, we take pleasure in saying that we believe him to be a sober, honest and industrious man. (Signed,)
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THE PROMENADE CONCERT A COMPLETE SUCCESS.
Grand revival of the comic fairy piece,
BLANCHE AND THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
With the Wonderful Ravels and double Company.
The great Antoine .... Bruno.
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HAVE YOU SEEN THE [illegible] SHOES AND [illegible], at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; [illegible] Call at No. 14 Clarkson-st., [illegible].

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF FIFTEEN, A situation to mind a baby, sew neatly, or to attend [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman [illegible].

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman [illegible]. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a steady Protestant woman; also, as chambermaid and waitress, [illegible] chambermaid and laundress, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very active girls. Call at No. 71 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE English girls as chambermaid, seamstress, and child's nurse, or girl of all work; wages less an object than a comfortable home. Application in person can be made at the Industrial Association, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 16 years of age, to take care of children and help at plain sewing, in a private family. Inquire at No. [illegible], between 7th and 8th avs., front room, 2d floor.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 30 years supplied their subscribers with the most valuable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A young man for an Express office, [illegible] three brakemen, one barkeeper, four porters, [illegible] for steamers, one housekeeper, one stewardess [illegible] girls to travel. Apply to GILLES & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A PERSON FULLY COMPETENT to do the washing, ironing and general housework of a family of six persons. Wages $8. American or English preferred. Apply No. 134 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A LAD OF 18 OR 19 YEARS OF AGE, who has had some experience with embroideries and lace goods. Address, with references, D. H., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the crockery business. Must write a good business hand. Salary small. Apply at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

WANTED—GOOD CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS and point-boys at JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 16 and 18 Jacob-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. [illegible] Sands-st., [illegible] Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW YOUNG gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board, in a small family, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferries. Address, [illegible] box No. 3,343, P. O., New-York.

No. 10 FIFTH-AVENUE.—GENTLEMEN OR families in want of single apartments or furnished suites of rooms, can be accommodated in a first class house situated on 5th-av., near 9th-st. [illegible].

143 MADISON-STREET.—[illegible] on first and second floor to let, [illegible] furnished, to single or married [illegible] partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ROOMS without board, for two or three single gentlemen. A private family preferred. Must be in Willow or Columbia sts., between Pineapple and Pierrepont sts. Address for one week, Box No. 1843, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED BED-ROOMS WITH FIRE-PLACE TO LET.—In a private house, to one or two single gentlemen, at $2 a week, at No. 130 [illegible]-st., between Cannon and Lewis sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, fitted with gas, and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.
N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $7 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and to do their own washing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining-hall, fuel, and cooking utensils, at $7 to $8 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SCOLLOPED-[illegible] 7-octave, [illegible] for sale cheap, richly finished, with four round corners, [illegible] same as the front, magnificent fluted carved work in relief, superb carved legs, with grapes, fruits, &c.; one of the best toned pianos ever made, which can be tested; made by the best City makers, with warrantee for five years; new in May last; is perfect every way; one of the richest pianos ever offered for sale, cost $700, price [illegible]. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., for four days; will be made an object to a cash purchaser. N. B.—Has packing-box for shipping, and is worthy of attention.

SOBBLEE & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 458 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly Dubois & Stodart, and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $50, $75, $100, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $180. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes constructed with the patent [illegible], which is undeniably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) [illegible].

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $600, warranted; will be sold for $250; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 161 9th-st.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY—FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ALL KINDS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.—To cider, wine, beer, ale, and all other liquor merchants and manufacturers [illegible] invention. A. P. BOYD [illegible].

A GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE for sale by SMITH & BROUWER, No. [illegible] Vesey-st., New-York; [illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at Quebec of the Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamer *North American* we are in possession of four days' later intelligence from Europe. The most interesting and important news is that brought by the Indian mail, which had arrived in London. The mutiny, of which we have already had such alarming accounts, had extended among the Sepoys, and twenty-two native regiments, numbering some thirty thousand men, are reported to be disaffected. It is asserted, however, that the rebellious spirit is entirely confined to the army, and in this case its suppression can only be a question of time. The insurgents still held Delhi, but the heights around were occupied by Government troops, who had attacked and driven the rebels within the walls. When the mail left the fall of the city was hourly expected, and there were rumors of a panic and desertion among the insurgents within. Perhaps the most important part of the news is the announcement of the death of General Anson, the British Commander-in-Chief. He was an able, zealous officer, and the very man for the emergency. His successor is Sir Colin Campbell, of Crimean reputation, who left England for the East on a few hours' notice.

The news from China, two weeks later, is not important. The English gun boats, accompanied by the United States frigate *San Jacinto*, had gone up the Canton River to attack the piratical junks. It is reported that the mail steamship *Erin*, from Bombay, was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon on the 6th of June. Her passengers and the mails and specie were saved.

There is nothing of special interest in the European news. Colonel Lindsay had moved in the House of Commons for Secretary Marcy's letter to the French Government on the subject of privateering, but on the representation of Lord Palmerston that the British Government had no official cognizance thereof the motion was withdrawn. The recently discovered conspiracies against the French Emperor are said to be much more serious than was at first believed. In the programme were included the assassination of the Emperor and a general revolution throughout Southern Europe. Spain and Italy were tranquil—such, at least, are the reports. For how long, is a question which time only can answer.

The steamship *Illinois*, with the California mail of July 5 and $1,453,048 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. We receive by this arrival two weeks later intelligence from California, Oregon, New-Granada, Central America, the South Pacific and the British West Indies.

The news from California is not of special importance. Politics have been the engrossing theme for the fortnight ending the 5th inst. Great excitement was manifested at the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The struggle was between the Administration and the Broderick wings of the Democracy, John B. Weller being the Gubernatorial candidate of the former, and J. W. McCorkle of the latter. So far as returns are received the Weller delegates are greatly in the majority. Business in California continues to be unusually depressed, but mining operations are carried on as successfully as ever.

Our news from Oregon Territory is to the 20th June. The vote in favor of a State government is [illegible]. The policy of making Oregon a [illegible] is urged by a party in the Territory, and the [illegible] for a pro-slavery [illegible]. [illegible] were entering [illegible] at the Dalles, but nothing definite has transpired.

Our advices from Panama are to the 19th of July. The New-Granadian Congress still remained in session. If we are to believe *El Tiempo*, a semi-official paper published at Bogota, the difficulty with the United States is virtually settled. A law, moreover, has been passed, authorizing the Executive to adjust the American claim, the only prohibition being that of alienating the right of national sovereignty in any part of the Territory of New-Granada, or disposing of the reserved rights of the Government in the Panama Railroad. By this law the Executive is further authorized to offer or accept the arbitration of a friendly Government, whose decision shall be obligatory upon the two contracting nations. Under these circumstances, we expect that friendly relations will soon be reëstablished between this country and New-Granada. Among other intelligence from the Isthmus, we publish, elsewhere, the project of a new law, for the better security of the persons and property of foreigners in Panama and Aspinwall. On board the United States Frigate *Independence*, the Fourth of July was kept with becoming patriotism.

We have received late and interesting intelligence from Central America. The Costa Rican papers are filled with the quarrels of Webster, [illegible] and Spencer, the first representing Garrison, Morgan and Draper, and the two latter representing Vanderbilt, in the attempt to get the contract for a new Steamship Company to reëstablish the route across Nicaragua. Into the merits of these quarrels we do not care to enter, and our correspondent, in the letter we this morning publish, merely records them as they actually stand at the present time. The old political parties in Nicaragua still maintain a degree of hostility towards each other, and it will take all the tact that the other Central American States possess, to restore peace and harmony. The Costa Ricans are guarding and strongly fortifying the San Juan River. There has been an unsuccessful attempt at Revolution in San Salvador. General Barrios, late commander of the Salvadorean forces in Nicaragua, undertook to depose President Campo, but the people gave him no support, and he yielded himself up a prisoner. No news of importance is received from Guatemala or Honduras.

Two weeks' later advices are received from the South Pacific States. In Ecuador the primary elections had generally terminated in favor of the Government. From Peru there is nothing new to report. The situation of the hostile forces of Castilla and Vivanco, in Arequipa, was unchanged, but the latter, being without money, must soon yield. The Chilian Congress assembled at Santiago on the 1st of June, and among other measures under its consideration was the treaty of union between Chili, Peru and Ecuador. Fresh ecclesiastical troubles are anticipated in the Republic. Business in Valparaiso continued very dull. The market, in general, was largely stocked and purchasers were scarce. From Bolivia we learn that the yellow fever continued its ravages at La Paz.

There was nothing done by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, yesterday, there not being a quorum present. As before, the two Mayors and Mr. Cholwell were not there. Some talk was held about issuing a mandamus to compel their presence, if they persist in remaining away many days longer.

The examination of witnesses in the Conover Contempt Case was continued yesterday before Henry Hilton, Esq., the referee. The case will last some time longer.

Superintendent Folk, of the Brooklyn Police, has presented to the Common Council his quarterly report. It appears that 2,006 persons had rendered themselves amenable to the law during the past three months. Of these 2,006 offenses, [illegible] were assault [illegible] and disorderly, [illegible] simply disorderly, while [illegible] are charged as [illegible]cation, 165 as petit larceny, 38 violation of excise laws, 5 murder, 6 rape, and 11 as keeping disorderly houses. Otherwise the list presents no peculiarities, excepting that it is an increase of 4[illegible] upon the previous quarter.

The Comptroller of Brooklyn yesterday deposited $30,000 in the Mechanics' Bank, to the credit of the State Treasurer, for the payment of the Brooklyn Police. It is said now that the Police cannot get their money until their accounts are audited by the Commissioners.

Some of the old Police trumped up a charge yesterday against Deputy Superintendent Carpenter—a charge of abusive language concerning his Honor Mayor Wood. This they preferred before the Commissioners of Police, backing it up with sundry affidavits, which make one think of schoolboys rushing up in hot haste to tell the school ma'am that Daniel has been using naughty words.

The Jersey-City Ferry improvement is now completed. The ferry-houses on the New-York side have cost about $50,000. The entire work has been done by Mr. Job Male, of Jersey-City.

The curious and exciting case of the alleged slave bark *Panchita*, came up yesterday in the shape of a motion before Judge Ingraham in Chambers for an order to discharge from arrest Lieutenant C. D. J. Odevaine, and Surgeon Ireland, the British officers who brought the vessel to this port, and who were arrested and held in $15,000 bail for the alleged illegal seizure; the history of the case is fully set forth in the documents submitted to the Court, and the legal points of counsel in the case. Judge Ingraham refused to discharge the British officers from custody, and reserves his decision as to the reduction of the amount of bail. The two officers are guests on board the United States receiving ship *North Carolina* at the Navy Yard.

American Racers in England.

Most proverbs are mere "flies in amber," thoughts neither rich, nor rare, nor true, shrined in shiny words, and treasured for that reason only.

But there are exceptions to this rule, and the old saying which declares that "fair play is a jewel," is one of these exceptions. For fair play, practical magnanimity, is one of these virtues, which are recognized as virtues by all the world. It sparkles in the eyes of all men with attractive lustre. When displayed between man and man in private life, it is one of the strongest possible incentives to mutual *respect*. When displayed between nation and nation, it not only quickens international sympathy, but makes a positive breach in the walls of international prejudice. Every occasion for its exercise, therefore, is worthy the attention of statesmen, for the value of things in this world is to be estimated by their productive results, much more than by their intrinsic pretensions.

Consider, for instance, the good consequences to both nations, but particularly to this country, of the temper in which the appearance of our representative yacht *America* was received by our British cousins, and of the hearty honesty with which her signal victory in the great Regatta at Cowes was acknowledged by the defeated parties in that pacific but brilliant conflict.

We had engaged Englishmen on their own favorite element, and in their own particularly national mood. The double pride and *amour propre* of the British sailor and the British sportsman were enlisted against the audacious champion of the Transatlantic clippers. The audacious champion was successful—and not only successful, but successful beyond a peradventure or a cavil—so successful that the telegraphic account of the result sent up to London, in announcing the *America* as "first, *with no second*," echoed and confirmed, in the negative sense, the exclamation uttered by Lord Anglesey, on first beholding the "long, low, black" competitor for the trident of the Channel—"If the *America* is right, then we are all wrong!"

The *America* was right, and all England owned it manfully. The Englishmen were all wrong, and they admitted it forthwith, and thereupon set to work to learn of their conqueror the secret of his superiority.

The memory of this honorable conduct of the British yachtsmen has never been suffered to die out of the minds of our people. It has done more than a pyramid of protocols or an Alexandrian library of State papers could have done to elevate the popular American estimate of the English character, and to infuse a feeling of cordiality towards our kinsmen beyond the sea into the hearts of Americans of all classes. Recently revived by the reception of the prize which the *America* then won, and by the consequent invitation which our New-York Yacht Club has addressed to the yachts of all nations for a new contest in our own waters, to be governed by a like spirit, (and, as we naturally trust, to be crowned by a like result,) the recollections of the Cowes Regatta deserve to be treated as substantial matter for congratulation by all who were in any way concerned in the events which they commemorate. Neither the victors nor the vanquished can find occasion in them for any but the best feelings.

And in looking back upon the contest we can see no reason for relegating the near approaching conflict between the racers of England and our own, on the English turf, to a secondary place among the events of the season.

Whether the American horses which have been sent out to England, and which are to run certainly at one and possibly at two of the races of the current English season, shall or shall not be treated by the racing men of England as handsomely as our New-York yacht was treated by their compeers of the sea, is really a question of some national concern. Of course, if *Pryor* and *Prioress*, to whom and to whose jockies the honor of the American stables is for the moment confided, shall carry off the Ebor Handicap and the Goodwood Cup, we shall be vastly delighted. The fishermen of Maine and the trappers of Texas will exult in this result as vociferously as the turfmen of New-York and Carolina. Men who never crossed a saddle will peruse the narrative of *the trial with breathless interest*, and lovely eyes will sparkle over the victorious ciphers quite as brightly as if handicaps and cups, "forfeits" and "weights for age" were words of no more mysterious import than "ruches" and "guipure." And if, on the other hand, we should be unlucky enough to be beaten, the national chagrin will vent itself in a pretty careful examination of the circumstances, before we make up our minds that we have had our deserts.

We cannot, therefore, refrain from expressing our regret that the match for the Ebor Handicap, which is to come off on the 20th of August, about three weeks after the Goodwood, which takes place on Thursday of this week, should have been so made up as to cast some legitimate doubts upon the disposition of the parties concerned towards their friendly foreign rivals.

A Handicap race, be it known to the uninitiated, is a race for which the match is made up by an umpire, in this wise: The parties to the race deposit each an equal sum of money in a hat, which is held by the handicapper. This functionary then makes up a match on such terms as he holds to be fair, and his match, so made up, is offered to the contestants. If both accept the offered terms, or if both decline them, the sums deposited fall to the handicapper. If, on the contrary, one accepts and the other declines, the party accepting appropriates the deposit. It will be seen at once that where one of the parties to a handicap match is a foreigner, the very greatest fairness ought to be observed by the umpire in making up the match.

Now, what are the facts of the Ebor Handicap for which it is understood that American horses have been entered. We subjoin a table of the horses entered, with their assigned weights to carry:

	Age.	lbs.		Age.	lbs.
Pryor	5	126	Mysterious Jack	3	86
Fisherman	4	124	Magnifier	3	84
Polestar	5	120	Odd Trick	3	84
Prioress	4	114	Peeping Tom	3	83
Pretty Boy	4	111	Ch. c., by Birdcatcher—Maid of Masham	4	83
Melissa	4	110	C., by Epirus—Eliot's dam	3	83
Warlock	4	110	Special Licence	3	83
Pantomime	a.	108	Commoner	3	82
The Early Bird	4	108	Borderer	3	82
Aleppo	4	108	The Sprig of Shillelah	3	82
Artillery	3	105	Aspasia	3	80
Heir of Linne	4	105	Comedian	3	80
Forbidden Fruit	4	105	C., by Touchstone,—Dipthong	3	80
Rogerthorpe	4	104	Rhisus	3	80
Md. of Durwent	4	102	Capt. Powlett	3	80
Paletot	5	102	Janet	3	79
Wentworth	4	97	M. Dobler	3	78
Saunterer	3	97	Cultivation	3	77
Viscount	4	96	Gulliver	3	77
Emulator	4	96	El Hakim	3	74
Underhand	3	94	All's Well	3	73
Gaudy	4	93	Canary	3	72
Homily	5	93	Relapse	3	70
Merlin	4	93	Queen Bess	3	68
Cerva	4	90	Hobgoblin	3	68
Dulcamara	3	90	Six and Eightpence	3	5[illegible]
Apathy	3	90			
The Flying Englishman	3	90			
Mongrel (b. h.)	3	88			
Mitraille	3	88			
Tasmania	3	87			
Sneeze	3	87			

From this table it will be seen at once that while *Pryor* leads a list of 58, *Prioress* is more heavily weighted than any other horse of her sex and age. This *may* have been intended as a compliment, for the Handicap match is made up on the intelligent principle of underweighting the bad horses and overweighting the good, so that the bad and the good may be put as nearly as possible on an equality. But when we come to examine the details of the match it becomes quite dubious whether the distinction should be thus interpreted.

For on referring to last year's Handicap at York, we find that of two five-year olds there entered, and both of them horses, one, Morris' *Gamekeeper*, carried only 102 lbs., and the other, Sir C. Monck's *Vindex*, only 114 lbs. Moreover, *Fisherman*, who appears in this year's Handicap, weighted with 2 lbs. *less* than *Pryor*, is a horse of the highest reputation, the winner of her Majesty's cup at last year's Ascot meeting, and so much esteemed by the English turf, that it has been frequently asserted that he could give *Pryor* 14 lbs. and distance him at that. We might go through the list, finding at almost every step new confirmation of the inferences which we cannot avoid drawing from facts like these. But this unwelcome task we leave to such English sportsmen as are anxious enough for the honor of their national sport to be determined that full justice shall be done to all fair foreign competitors. The rules of the English Jockey Club do not apply to any races but those of Newmarket, yet we cannot but hope that the spirit of that manly association, as it used to be incarnated in the chivalrous and high-spirited Lord Geo. Bentinck, is not utterly unknown in other arenas of the Pindaric sport. For if *Pryor* and *Prioress* should run and be beaten at York under the existing conditions of this match, we are very sure that the American people will remember the name of the "Knavesmire" ground as one of sadly appropriate significance; and this is a consummation by all means to be avoided.

The Goodwood race, of which we may expect to hear the result in the course of a fortnight, will be a very different affair. That race is under the control of honorable men, and though no particular favor is there shown to foreign horses, they are treated with a reasonable degree of fairness. Our American *Pryor* is there put on an exact equality with a French horse of his own age, *Monarque*, who ran very respectably for the Goodwood Cup of last year.

Whatever the issue of the Goodwood match may be, we trust that the "Ebor Handicap" may not be so contested as to leave an unpleasant memory quite out of proportion to the importance of the conflict itself. The national bearings of the arrangements should not be forgotten in concern for the private results of the contest.

Dullness at the Watering Places.—There is a general complaint from all the various watering places and Summer resorts all over the country of unusual dullness and a paucity of visitors. But we doubt if this be owing to the circumstance of people staying home the present season more than in past years. The cause of the dullness at the watering places has been attributed to hard times, the backwardness of the season, and to the fact that an unusual number of fashionable people have gone to Europe instead of going to Newport, Saratoga, &c. But these causes will not sufficiently explain the defection of *visitors at the haunts of pleasure seekers*. Though the season has been backward, yet the weather has been *sufficiently hot* the past three or four weeks to drive people into the country, and as for the visitors to Europe they are not *sufficiently numerous to be missed. The times* have only been hard to a few; to the great mass of our population the times are good enough. *We suspect* that the true cause of the complained-of dullness lies in the great increase of *watering places and the growing habit of taking* cottages for the Summer months, by families seeking for a change of air and country quiet, instead of herding in hotels.

Our watering places and Summer resorts have now become so numerous, and the hotel accommodations have become so enormously large at all these places that it is quite impossible they should be all filled. Look at the enormous hotel accommodations which may be found at the various watering-places on the sea-coast from Old Point to Rye Beach; at Cape May, Deal, Long Branch, Shrewsbury, the Highlands of Nevesink, Bath, Coney Island, Rockaway, Islip, Glen Cove, Sachem's Head, Newport, Nahant, &c. To fill all the hotels at these famous resorts would almost depopulate our large towns; but these are but a small part of the Summer retreats, the mountain houses, springs, lakes, falls and caverns are still more numerous, and nearly all of them have been enlarged to meet an anticipated increase of visitors. Saratoga has added considerably to its accommodations, and all over the country, on the top of every mountain, and near every mineral spring, there have been hotels built, so that if as many people have gone into the country as usual this season, and scattered themselves among the various resorts, there must, of necessity, be dullness somewhere. The truth is, that the watering place business has been greatly overdone; there are too many rival establishments, and it would be greatly for the benefit of pleasure-seekers if there were not half so many places to which they could go. Some of the hotel-keepers the present season must suffer; there is but one month more for the Summer carnival; at the best, the watering place season is brief, but this Summer it will be the briefest that has ever been known. Newport has, heretofore, never failed to fill up during the month of July, but the great hotels there are now comparatively empty, and Saratoga is not much better off. If the dullness of the present season shall have the effect of checking, for a while, the tendency to expansion and extravagance at our fashionable watering places, the result will be a decided benefit to the public at large.

The Panama Question.

Our special Correspondent at Panama sends us a copy of the law recently passed by the New-Granadian Congress, empowering President Ospina to effect an arrangement of the pending difficulties with the United States. We have already been advised from Washington that General Herran, the representative of New-Granada, claimed full powers to enter into negotiations for the accomplishment of that end. There is every reason, therefore, to anticipate an early and satisfactory adjustment of the pending difficulties. It will be the fault of our own Government if that adjustment does not provide ample security for the future, as well as just indemnity for the past. The payment of the $400,000 demanded in settlement of American claims has been admitted, as a necessity, from the beginning, by everybody in New-Granada, except those influenced by the bluster of the impracticable rabble who looked upon war with the United States as a pleasant pastime to be courted rather than avoided.

The law already referred to admits the money claim upon its face, and impliedly confesses the necessity and propriety of yielding something more, not specifically named. This will appear by a critical analysis of the text, which guards the integrity of the national sovereignty over Panama, and also provides for a submission of the pending questions to the arbitration of a third power, if there should be any irreconcilable difficulty in settling the terms of the treaty to be made. It is clear that no difficulty could have been anticipated in reference to the money claim, for the American demand upon that score is explicit, and as we have already stated, is conceded. If it were not thus conceded, still it is scarcely probable that the mediation suggested could be proposed with reference to this point, because the United States have already peremptorily declined the intervention of a third power in reference to our claim for indemnity. So, too, it will be seen that no possible sacrifice of sovereignty could have been feared in adjusting the mere payment to the United States of a sum of money; and a stipulation against its cession clearly implies the expectation that the United States would demand, and the Government of New-Granada find itself constrained to yield, something beyond the $400,000 exacted to reimburse the losses of our citizens.

It is in the settlement of this second branch of the arrangement—in the effort to secure future security for commerce and travel *via* the Isthmus of Panama—that Mr. Cass will find field for exercise of diplomatic tact and skill. While indemnity for private injuries is indispensable, future security is of vastly greater national importance. It will be for the Administration to determine how this security can be best provided. On former occasions we have expressed our sentiments in favor of the general plan embodied in the instructions to Commissioner Morse—a plan looking to the establishment of an indpendent Municipal Government over the Panama Transit route, under American protection and influence. We have reason to believe that a little firmness, upon the part of the United States Government, to support and encourage the accommodating spirit of President Ospina, will secure us every item of the demands originally made through Mr. Morse. Nor will these be grudgingly yielded—a tribute extorted by fear from a weak and trembling power. Ospina's Administration is intelligent enough to know that the Isthmus is a nuisance to the rest of the Republic, because it is too remote from the centre of power for either control or protection. Thus, on the one hand, the Government of Bogota is utterly unable to make its power practical upon the Isthmus, to collect from it the expenses of its government, or to hold its turbulent population in check according to its treaty stipulations. The Isthmus is an unnatural appendage to New-Granada, and a continual source of vexation and annoyance. The Republic relieved of the duty of supporting a Government there, or fulfilling the obligations now attaching to ownership of its sovereignty, would be far more compact, richer, stronger, and less exposed to collision with foreign powers.

Again, the people of Panama have ever been dissatisfied with the Central Government, so distant as never to thoroughly appreciate its necessities. The experiment of letting it govern itself as an independent State has been tried for a year or two, and has failed; nevertheless, the law recently passed, and brought us by the *Illinois*, which virtually obliterates the State Government of Panama, and restores the direct federal authority over it, is received with great dissatisfaction by the people, who will find in it another incentive to defiance of the federal control. Indeed, we are told that the people are already almost in a state of revolt, and the Government of Bogota has not the power, and never had, to suppress such popular tumults. Considerations such as we have named satisfy Ospina and his friends that the best possible thing to be done for their country is to let the United States have a long lease of the Isthmus, with a view to the establishment of a strong Government there, under the protection of which commerce may thrive, and the State become wealthy, populous, self-supporting and orderly, instead of remaining, as now, poverty-stricken, the stamping-ground of an unruly mob, and the breeder of foreign dissension.

Ospina has done much in getting a law passed under which such results as these may be obtained. More he cannot do without bringing upon his head the fury of the rabble, who accuse him already of selling the public domain to a foreign power, and who thus appeal to a false and ignorant national pride for his overthrow. He is, however, anxiously waiting to be "forced" into conceding just what we have asked—not a cession of territory—not a transfer of New-Granadian sovereignty, but simply the erection of a Municipal Government over the Isthmus, under American protection. We take it for granted that President Buchanan and Mr. Cass will not let the opportunity slip to obtain so desirable a result. This once secured, our growing commerce *via* Panama will receive an impulse of incalculable value.

Legal Scandals.

It is very difficult for journalists to decide how best to deal with domestic quarrels and private misfortunes which demand the intervention of the law.

The general principle of our jurisprudence, which requires that a certain degree of publicity shall be given to all legal proceedings which involve the life or the liberty of the citizen, is unquestionably a sound one. But new positions are to be taken when we come to consider *just what kind* of publicity shall be given to such proceedings. That our Courts should be held in open session, that access to the tribunals of justice should be freely afforded to all whom a legitimate interest in the matter under discussion draws thither, and even to those who are influenced by no loftier or more intense emotion than a vague impulse of curiosity—there can be no manner of doubt. The power of the tongue in the propagation of scandal is after all limited, and though some mischief must always be done by bringing people into contact with sad or degrading exhibitions, which are to them exhibitions only, and calls upon them for no display of activity in a noble direction, yet this mischief may be fairly enough held to be counterbalanced by the chances which such publicity multiplies of interference where interference may be needed to defeat an injustice or to establish a right.

But it is a very serious question how far the ends of private justice and the cause of public morality are likely to be served by the growing tendency of the public mind to demand elaborate reports of legal difficulties purely private in their origin and in their consequences as an essential part of the news which the daily press is expected to furnish to its readers.

We quarrel with the managers of our theatres for putting before us the terrible histories of sin and shame which men of genius have wrought into solemn lessons of moral and religious truth. We denounce the exhibition of the fatal madness of Phœdra smitten by the implacable Venus; the display of Myrrha's ghastly frenzy—the lamentable show of Camille's heart-breaking and heart-broken desolation—of her degradation, her despair, and her bitter expiations. Yet these stories come to us upon the stage elaborated by thoughtful men, and as it were distilled into a very spirit of pathetic wisdom. If we condemn these what are we to say to the bold recital of the piteous or odious details of crime and misfortune as they pass before us in the blank reality of their every-day horror? Can it be expected that of those who read the unredeemed reports of trying private difficulties, or of horrible iniquities in our daily journals, any considerable proportion should be fitted by native power of mind, or by training, to digest the narrative which piques their transient attention, and extract from it its ethical meaning and its moral value?

These are topics which may well recur and recur again to the minds of all who reflect at all seriously upon the character and the influences of the Press. For those who contribute to the support of the Press are not less involved in whatever responsibility of this sort attaches to it, than those by whom the Press is conducted.

But if there be legitimate room for meditation and inquiry in regard to the propriety of making public the scandals of our courts, there can be no doubt, we think, as to the undesirableness of transferring questions which may arise in these courts to the arena of the public Press. However seriously misrepresented a man may feel himself to have been by this or that report of proceedings in which he has unfortunately been compelled to bear a part, it is, we think, a duty which he owes to society not less than to himself to confide the ultimate decision of his case to the tribunals of the law, and not to provoke any more of the public attention than it is possible for him to avoid. For mankind have a passion for individuals and details, and every demonstration of personality gives new zest to the relations of human frailty, and the misfortunes of human experience.

We have been led to these remarks by the perusal of a letter which we this morning publish at the request of Mr. Samuel J. Hopkins, who appeared as the defendant in a recent suit for the discharge of his wife alleged by her brothers to be unlawfully detained as a lunatic. We give place to Mr. Hopkins' letter in conformity with the custom of journalism in such cases—and we have no reason to question the accuracy of Mr. Hopkins' statements, nor we certainly have no inclination to lend them our support. We do not wish to make ourselves in any way parties to the case, or agents in the propagation of public interest in a matter which had much better be left to the quiet operation of the law. The only point of legitimate public interest which we find to be involved in the case, is that which concerns the conduct of two City Justices who are accused of granting warrants for the confinement of a reputed lunatic, in the hastiest manner, and on insufficient grounds. This is indeed a subject of no small concern to the community, and will receive from us the attention which its importance deserves, when we shall find ourselves to be in a position to speak advisedly on the matter. But for Mr. Samuel J. Hopkins and his private difficulties with his wife and his wife's family, we have only to say that our sympathy with the victims of such calamities, (for all concerned in them, whether as sinners or as sufferers, must be held to be victims demanding sympathy) is too sincere, and our disbelief in the value or decency of vagrant public curiosity too deep, for us to regard the publication of such appeals as Mr. Hopkins makes with any feelings whatever but those of sincere regret that they should be made.

Miss Flora McFlimsey.—This celebrated young lady, who is more talked about just now than either Miss Madeleine Smith or Mrs. Cunningham Burdell, has become associated with another young lady by the name of Peck, the daughter of a clergyman, who claims, in fact, to be the parent of the lady who had nothing to wear. Miss Peck's father has published a letter claiming Miss Flora as his daughter's child, and furnishing proof of her paternity. Some of our cotemporaries have entered into the controversy with great spirit, and a legal gentleman named Butler has published a letter in which he most ungallantly disputes the pretensions of Miss Peck, and claims Miss Flora as his own offspring. It might be considered as ill-natured if we should remark that the whole squabble about Miss Flora McFlimsey reminds us very much of the great controversy about the author of *John Halifax*, last year at this time, carried on by the same journals that are now so seriously discussing the authorship of *Nothing to Wear*, and that it has very much the look of an "advertising dodge."

Legislation for Women.

The advocates of Woman's Rights have not abandoned their cause as a hopeless one, but are still prosecuting it with increasing energy and vigor. Conventions are coming to be somewhat out of fashion, at least in the east, but other and more effective measures are being taken to equalize the property laws relating to the sexes, as well as to obtain the final consummation—the right of suffrage for women. In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the National Convention held in New-York last November, memorials were presented to the Legislatures of the several states during their last Winter's session, which elicited considerable discussion and some final action.

Owing to some mistake, the memorial presented to the New-York Legislature was received at too late a date to receive attention.

The Legislature of Maine passed an act by which a husband is entitled to an allowance in the personal estate of his deceased wife, with a distributive share in the residue thereof, in the same manner as the wife is in the estate of her husband. If she leaves issue, he has the use of one-third, if no issue, of one-half of her real estate for his life, which is received and assigned in the manner and with the rights of dower. An act was also passed, giving married women the right to their wages for services performed for other than their own family, independently of the control of their husbands.

The Legislature of Missouri passed an act providing that if a married woman be compelled, through the desertion or profligacy of her husband, to provide the maintenance of herself and family, she shall be entitled to her own earnings, and to all real or personal property purchased therewith, and such property shall not be liable for the debts of her husband, nor subject to his control.

A similar bill was passed by the Legislature of Indiana.

The Legislature of Ohio passed a bill enacting that no married man shall dispose of any personal property without having first obtained the consent of his wife, the wife being empowered, in case of the violation of such act, to commence a civil suit in her own name for the recovery of said property; and, also, that any married woman whose husband shall desert her or neglect to provide for his family, shall be entitled to her wages and to those of her minor children. These amendments were warmly recommended by Gov. Chase in his annual message. The Select Committee of the Senate on the petition asking the right of suffrage, reported in favor of the proposed amendment; but the bill was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 44 to 44. The petition received some ten thousand signatures.

The Select Committee of the Michigan Senate also reported favorably on a similar petition, and recommended an amendment to the Constitution, granting the right of the elective franchise to all citizens, irrespective of sex. This resolution was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 15 yeas to 17 nays, every Senator being present.

A strong report in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women was also submitted to the Senate of Wisconsin by the Committee appointed to report thereon, but with similar success.

We understand that effective and well-organized efforts will be made during the coming Winter to bring the subject before the Legislatures of the different States.

Personal.

The Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Minister to the Hague, on Friday last, in the office of Collector of Taxes and Assessments, Brooklyn, threatened to slap Assessor Lockey's face, of the Third Ward, if he repeated the remark that Mr. Murphy would have the advantage of a man when once he had obtained it. The offensive remark was repeated, and in connection Mr. Lockey threatened to annihilate Mr. Murphy if he laid the weight of his finger upon him. At this stage of the proceedings the parties subsided and there was no fight. On the whole this was the best way, for the friends of Mr. Murphy propose to give him a dinner on the 5th of August at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, just previous to his departure on his foreign mission.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking office of the American and European Express Exchange, Paris, from July 2 to July 9, 1857:

G. S. Coddington, M. D. French, H. L. Browne, Mrs. D Torrance, Dr. T. L. Kip, E. E. Brink, M. F. Garcia, N. S. Black, W. A. Bartlett, Charles Farrar, Geo. Bulpin, C. L. Carter, W. D. Greene and lady, T. H. Taylor, Mrs. P. H. Vandervoort and family, G. B. Abbott, S. F. Austin, C. Brensing, W. Brinning, D. G. Elliott, L. M. Sheldon and wife, C. W. Hervey, M. D.; Dr. O. Bronson and wife, John N. Bell and wife, W. P. Letchworth, John Norris, Jr.; C. S. Delevan, M. Y. Beach and wife, [illegible], of New-York. B. [illegible], J. J. Van [illegible], John Holmes, A. M. T. Robertson, [illegible], [illegible], Thomas Silver, [illegible], G. W. Gregory, of New-Jersey. E. H. Wright, Rev. G. M. Butler, of Ohio. Dr. S. M. Sargeant, N. Y. [illegible], of South Carolina. E. H. Barnwell, W. A. Martin, G. R. Bissell, of Connecticut. T. Dwight.

Obituary.

Frederick Boyden, Esq., died at Goshen, Orange County, on Friday evening. Mr. Boyden was son of the late Dwight Boyden, of Boston, and for a number of years one of the proprietors of the Astor House, New-York, and subsequently the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Military Decision.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, recently held at Newburg, a decision was given adverse to Munson J. Lockwood, who claims to be Brigadier-General in the Second Division New-York State Militia. Judge Strong dissented. Lockwood has expressed a determination to carry the case higher. The merits of this dispute seem not to be generally understood.

A few years since, when the present State law was adopted, recognizing the Militia Department, Generals of Brigade, among other officers, were required to be elected, but through the neglect of General Lockwood, as alleged, no election of commanding officers of his Brigade took place. There being a vacancy, therefore, Governor Clark appointed Colonel Schermerhorn, of Yonkers, to fill it. Lockwood then served on Schermerhorn a writ of mandamus, which being of the nature of an injunction, still left the Brigade de facto without a head. A few months ago Governor King, at the instance of several officers of the Brigade, appointed Colonel [illegible], of Newburg, to act as Brigadier, until the legal contest between Lockwood and Schermerhorn was decided. Brigadier Schermerhorn probably will now take command.

Accidentally Drowned.—An unknown man was seen on Monday afternoon to fall into the dock at pier No. 14, E. R., and efforts were made to rescue him, but they proved unavailing. His body was recovered, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible] Wall-st. and 161 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty with the Spanish Authorities at Goahan—Troops for Minnesota, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The difficulties existing between the Spanish authorities at the Island of Goahan, one of the Ladrones, and Consul MASTERS, were some time ago brought to the notice of this Government. The late case is being investigated.

Our Minister to Spain was some time since authorized to obtain the conference of Diplomatic powers upon Governors of Spanish colonies, so that ministers might treat direct. The attention of Señor TASSARA, the Spanish minister, will, no doubt, be directed to this.

General P. A. HERRAN, Minister from New-Granada, had a conference this morning with General CASS on the Panama reclamation. The matter is looked upon as informally settled.

Lord NAPIER was in consultation this evening with the Secretary of State, on Central American affairs.

UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

With the three companies just ordered from forts Independence, Hamilton, Mackinaw, and Sioux, St. Marys, Michigan, there will soon be ten companies in Minnesota, in view of the threatened Indian disturbances.

JOHN C. O'NEAL, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah.

An official dispatch has just been received from Kansas, which expresses the belief that the present difficulties will be quieted without bloodshed.

Unless detained by pressing public business, President BUCHANAN will visit Bedford Springs this week.

WM. E. SHAW has been appointed Postmaster at Fulton, New-York, vice ALBERT TAYLOR.

Hon. FAYETTE MCMULLEN, Governor of Washington Territory, will leave for that Territory on the 5th of August.

Central America—Policy of the British Government.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

The recent declaration of Lord CLARENDON through the British Minister, in regard to the future policy of the British Government relative to the American Continent, are believed to have been offered in good faith, and are accepted and confided in to a great extent by this Government. They are consistent with other public declarations recently made by Lord PALMERSTON, and with the well-known sentiments of other British statesmen, and also with the manifest policy of Great Britain. To pursue a course of irritation towards this country, such as Lord PALMERSTON was, a while ago, disposed to do, would in the end involve a war—a result which would be ruinous and intolerable to the British manufacturing and commercial interests. This warning was given by Mr. D'ISRAELI, in a speech on relations with the United States, some time ago, and has a marked effect upon British policy.

It is true that a declaration, somewhat similar to that of Lord CLARENDON's, was made to the Government by Sir HENRY BULWER, during his diplomatic service here, and that it was followed by the proclamation establishing the colony of the Bay Islands!

But many circumstances have since concurred to give a more decided direction to British policy on the subject. The war with Russia and with Persia and China have intervened, and British dominion has since been greatly extended in the East. Great Britain is led to seek American sympathy, if not cooperation; and the Cotton supply panic has been an acknowledgment of her dependence on this Country, for the maintenance of her most vital interests.

Therefore, the Clarendon declaration is more confidently trusted in than it would have been under other circumstances.

But, the declaration referred to is not unaccompanied by evidences of its sincerity.

It will be remembered that a rumor prevailed some months ago that New-Granada had ceded an island in the Bay of Panama to Great Britain. Lord NAPIER contradicted it, stating that it could not have occurred without his knowledge. Lord CLARENDON's famous letter followed in consequence of this report. It begins by the remark that he (Lord CLARENDON) did not know how the report alluded to originated, but that Lord NAPIER was quite right in contradicting it. It goes on to say that the United States need be under no apprehension that the Government of Great Britain intends to add to her possessions on or near this Continent, and that it was not their policy to add a foot to what they now held. As an evidence of this, the Government had lately declined the protectorate of the Chincha Islands, which had been tendered to them, though its acceptance would have been popular with the agricultural interests. But he adds that the British Government would not witness, without concern, any attempt to exclude Great Britain from the use of Isthmian communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

This letter was communicated to the Government. The plain meaning of it is, that it, the British Government, has nothing to seek or desire on this Continent, except the enjoyment of means of communication across the Isthmus, between North and South America. That she intends to have; and from that it cannot be the wish of our Government or people to exclude her.

This much was made known, from the highest official sources, concerning the dispatch of Lord CLARENDON, nearly a month ago.

Since that time the President has informed some of his friends that the declarations and professions of Great Britain on this subject have gone much further. The British Government have made known their wishes, that the United States would carry out the policy of extending their authority or influence over the States of Central America, for the benefit of those States themselves, and of the commerce and peace of the world. In a word, they desire us to do what they, under like circumstances, would do.

Nor was this an unmeaning nor an empty profession, for it was accompanied by the direct interposition of the British Government in our imbroglio with New-Granada; and General CASS is convinced and has stated that the change of tone, on the part of the New-Granadian Government, towards the United States, was, in a great measure, owing to the direct influence of the British Government. The settlement of the affair, in conformity with our reasonable demands, will be as much due to Lord PALMERSTON himself as to the diplomatic skill and moral demonstrations which we find brought to bear upon the question.

The policy thus repeatedly avowed and in prominent instances carried out by the British Government, is consistent with another very important fact, in addition to others which I have referred to. To wit: That the Suez Canal project, which has been held up even in New-York, in competition with the Panama route for the channel of commerce between Asia and Europe is repudiated and opposed by the British Government.

General HERRAN is engaged in a negotiation with General CASS upon the subject of our relations with the Government of New-Granada, and there is no doubt that it will come to conclusion in accordance with the just views of this Government.

X. Y. Z.

From Boston.

IMPORTANT INDIA RUBBER DECISION—UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR MINNESOTA—SAILING OF THE AMERICA, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, July 27.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, his Honor, Judge SPRAGUE, delivered the opinion of the Court, at great length, in the matter of the demurrer to the Bills in Equity of the Congress Rubber Company, against some dozen of the importers, dealers and manufacturers of vulcanized India rubber elastic fabrics. In consequence of this decision several of the parties consented to a final decree, they declining to contest the injunction heretofore obtained against them any longer. In those cases which have not been thus finally settled, injunctions have been entered by order of the Court.

The Second Company of Artillery, under command of Major HAYES, left Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, this morning, according to instructions from the War Department, for Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

The Royal Mail steamship America will sail from this port for Liverpool via Halifax, at noon on Wednesday. Her mails close at 10 A. M.

The thermometer, to-day, reached 90° in the shade.

Buffalo Firemen's Excursion.

ELMIRA, Monday, July 27.

Eagle Hose Company No. 2, of Buffalo, was received here to-day by five companies of the Elmira Fire Department. No. 2 was escorted to the Brainard House, where they partook of a splendid dinner. At 8 o'clock this evening a supper will be given the Company by the Fire Department and citizens, after which there will be a torchlight procession, and No. 2 will leave for Philadelphia.

Fire at Hastings, Minnesota.

DUBUQUE, Monday, July 27.

A fire broke out at Hastings, Minnesota, on Sunday morning, destroying the stores of MACAULEY and TICKNER, J. S. BELDON and B. S. HOWES; also several smaller buildings. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $15,000; insurance small.

Death of Capt. Henry of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 27.

Capt. HENRY, of the Navy, died, last night, at York, (Penn.) He was on the retired list.

Payment of the Metropolitan Police.

ALBANY, Monday, July 27.

The Comptroller states that the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn are to receive the deposit of funds for the payment of the Metropolitan Police.

The Indian Troubles.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 27.

The latest advices received from the Sioux Agency, state that the hostile demonstrations of the Indians are over, and that the Sisseton tribe are to receive their annuities.

Disaster to the Bark Vermont.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Monday, July 27.

The American bark *Vermont*, MARSDEN, hence for Hull, is at anchor off Big Mud Island, near Cape Sable, with bottom damaged and rudder gone. Possibly she may be brought to the main land.

The Conover Contempt Case.

Before the Referee, Henry Hilton, Esq.

The testimony in this case was continued yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

Daniel McGinn, examined by Mr. Brady—I reside at No. 128 Greenwich-avenue; I am a contractor; I was in the Supreme Court when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant in the case of Conover against Devlin on the 18th of July; I saw Mr. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover; I heard him announce to the Court that he had served the injunction on Conover; the announcement was made immediately on the signing of the warrant; I did not notice who had the warrant, because my attention was attracted to Mr. Brady; I know Mr. Marwin R. Brewer by sight; I could not say whether he was in Court at the time the warrant was signed; I saw him in Court that morning; he might have been in Court when the warrant was signed.

Cross examined Mr. Field—I have no contract with Mr. Devlin; nor any contract with the Street Department; I did not do anything towards getting him appointed by the Mayor; I was standing at the Judge's right hand when I saw Mr. Brady come forward and serve the papers on Mr. Conover; I saw the Judge hand the search-warrant over to an officer; immediately upon that Mr. Brady rose, and put the paper over Mr. Conover's right shoulder; I cannot tell what the officer had done with the warrant in the meantime.

Patrick Devlin examined by Mr. Brady—I reside corner of Forty-eighth-street and Second-avenue; I am not related to Charles Devlin; I was in Court on July 18, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant in the case of Peabody against Devlin; I saw Mr. James T. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover on that occasion; I heard Mr. Brady announce to Judge Peabody that he had served an injunction on Mr. Conover; at the time he made that announcement, Mr. Marvin R. Brewer was inside the railing, behind the lawyers; Mr. Farrington was outside the railing, to the left, near the gate; I was on the left hand side of the Judge, on the second seat, on the elevated platform; I did not see Mr. Brewer or Mr. Farrington leave the Court; I noticed both of them after Mr. Brady had given notice of serving the injunction; I saw Mr. Brewer stoop down and whisper to Mr. Conover; Mr. Field was speaking to the Judge on the subject of the injunction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I am a carpenter; I worked for Charles Devlin before the 1st of May, on his own private property; I stopped working for him when the work was all done; I was down town on the 18th of July on private business, and I stopped into Court, as other folks did, to hear the cause; I was subpoened to come here; I have made an affidavit in this matter; I volunteered to Mr. Devlin to make it; I saw the judge sign both the warrants; he laid the last warrant by his side on the desk, and did not give it to anybody; he threw it towards Harry Bertholf, who took it up; I did not see Bertholf, Brewer, Brady and Farrington at the same time; I mean I saw them at the same instant, but my eye did not cover them all at the same time; I saw Bertholf first after the Judge signed the warrant; I saw what he did with the warrant; I next saw Mr. Brady—I mean my eye caught Mr. Brewer after seeing Mr. Bertholf, and then I saw Mr. Brady rise up and hand the papers to Mr. Conover; I could not see Mr. Brady and Mr. Brewer in a straight line, but I could in a horizontal line; I mean I could take them in on the same range; Mr. Brewer was between Mr. Field and Mr. Noyes; Mr. Brady was about eight feet back from Mr. Field; Mr. Conover was sitting on Mr. Noyes' left hand, close by the table; Mr. Brewer was sitting beside the lawyers when I first saw him after the Judge had signed the warrant; when I next saw him he was whispering to Mr. Conover; when I next saw him after that he was standing at the entrance of the Hall of Records with some books in his hand; I did not know Mr. Farrington at that time; a man was standing by the railing and two men behind me said that man was Farrington; this was before Mr. Brady announced the injunction; I next saw Mr. Farrington at the Hall of Records.

Here a diagram of the Court-room was drawn and shown to witness, who marked out the places occupied by himself, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Field, Mr. Brady, Mr. Sickles, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Conover.

Cross-examination continued—Mr. Conover was sitting sideways to the Judge when Mr. Brady served the injunction; Mr. Field was sitting about three feet from the right end of the table.

Reexamined by Mr. Brady—I saw Mr. Bertholf hand the search warrant to Mr. Field, Sen.; when I saw Mr. Farrington at the Hall of Records, he was in the Street Commissioner's office; this was about fifteen minutes after Mr. Brady had announced the injunction; when I saw Mr. Brewer with the books in his hand, I do not know where Farrington was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—When Bertholf handed Mr. Field the warrant, I do not know whether Mr. Field rose to receive it or not; to the best of my opinion Mr. Field had the warrant in his hand when Mr. Brady rose; I think Mr. Field rose to speak when Mr. Brady made the announcement; I did not observe what Mr. Field did with the warrant.

Eugene Hagan examined by Mr. Brady.—I reside at No. 100 Greene street; I was lately a policeman, and do not know whether I have been dismissed or not; I was in Court when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant in the matter of Conover against Devlin; I saw Mr. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover; I heard him announce that he had served an injunction on Conover; when that announcement was made, Mr. Merwin R. Brewer was in Court; he sat in the rear of Mr. Field and Mr. Noyes; the Judge, after signing the warrant, laid it on the desk; I saw Bertholf take it, and walk towards Mr. Field; I do not know John R. Farrington by sight.

Cross examined by Mr. Field—I do not know whether Bertholf gave the warrant to anybody before Mr. Brady served the injunction; I was sitting on the west side of the Court room, on a line nearer the Judge than Mr Brady or Mr. Sickles sat; I do not know whether Mr. Brewer had received the warrant and left the Court room before Mr. Brady rose to serve the injunction, but I think he had not; (the diagram was shown to witness, for him to say whether the position of Mr. Field, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Brady, Mr. Sickles and Mr. Conover, was correctly laid down); I think Mr. Noyes sat to the right of Mr. Field; the positions of Mr. Brady and Mr. Sickles are correct; Mr. Field, Jr., was at the left of his father; Mr. Brewer's position is correct; he sat in the rear of Mr. Field and Mr. Noyes, but between them; after the Judge signed the paper, he laid it on his right side; as Bertholf stood when he took the warrant, Mr. Field was nearest to him; Mr. Brady rose to serve the injunction the moment that Bertholf handed the warrant; I saw Mr. Bertholf take the warrant, and I saw Mr. Brady rise and go towards Mr. Conover; Bertholf stepped down from the high desk from which he was standing, and went towards Mr. Field; he was six or seven feet from Mr. Field; I do not know if he had reached Mr. Field when Mr. Brady rose to sign the injunction; Mr. Brady was about eight or nine feet behind Mr. Conover.

This witness, having left his seat, and a conversation between the referee and the counsel having taken place in the meantime relative to adjournment, came back and stated that he wished to recall his former statement that the Judge, after signing the warrant, placed it on his *right* hand; he now wished to state that he laid it on his *left* hand.

To Mr. Field—Since my testimony was closed I talked with Mr. Patrick Devlin.

To Mr. Brady—I did not converse with him about my testimony; the explanation I have made is the result of my own reflection, and not of any conversation I have had with any one; Patrick Devlin and I talked of the Judge's position, and I told him that Bertholf was at the left of the Judge, but on coming to review the thing, I concluded that the warrant was rather on the left of the Judge than on the right.

Adjourned [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS MATTERS.

Nomination of S. H. Phillips—Mr. Goodrich's Resignation—The Democrats and Choate and Winthrop—A New Paper—Gov. Gardner—Custom-House Reform—The Disunion Convention—The Legislature, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

The Republican State Committee had a meeting on the 23d, and nominated STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Essex County, for Attorney-General, vice THOMAS D. ELIOT, declined. Mr. PHILLIPS is a son of the late STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, who was lost in the Montreal disaster, is about 30 years old, and is of a rank at the Bar much beyond his years. If any man can distance Mr. CLIFFORD, and the latter gentleman should not retire, Mr. PHILLIPS is that man. The Committee *showed more sagacity than was expected of them* in putting him up. The only thing to be wondered at is, that they did not take a Middlesex man. Of the six candidates on their ticket only three are from that County, and no less than three lawyers there living were named for the vacancy. One or two more resignations, to which the party and the public would be very resigned, would tend much to the improvement of the ticket, in more ways than one.

Mr. GOODRICH withdrew from the chairmanship of the Committee, and was succeeded by Mr. ALLEY, a wealthy leather dealer of Lynn, who has bled for the cause before now, and who is prepared to bleed for it again. It is capital policy to place rich and liberal gentlemen in such places, as it secures the payment of bills, than which nothing tends more to the preservation of a party's good name.

Mr. GOODRICH retires because he does not like Mr. BANKS' nomination, or something that that gentleman has said or done, or has failed to say or do, I don't exactly know which. He will publish a letter in a day or two on the subject, and then the public will know all about it. Mr. BANKS will have to answer him, and there will be something to keep the canvass alive. Were it not for these family dissensions it would be dull as a Kansas bulletin.

There is a good deal of conversation concerning a plan for bringing Mr. WINTHROP forward as a Union candidate—not, you will understand, to preserve the Union of the States, but to bring about a union of the various parties that are opposed to Mr. BANKS' election. The Democrats are in love with the idea, and some of them say that they will contribute half *the number of votes necessary to elect the gentleman*, if the Know-Nothings, Whigs, and so forth, will raise the other half. How Mr. WINTHROP himself will look at the plan, we have yet to learn. It will not be very pleasant to him to know that the Democrats did not think of him until they had failed with a still more eminent Whig. They sent a Committee to no less a man than the eloquent and accomplished CHOATE, upon whose shoulders fell the broad mantle of WEBSTER. Mr. CHOATE received them with his usual urbanity, but declined the doubtful honor which they wished to confer upon him. He said that he could not entertain the proposition on any terms, and that Mr. BANKS was sure to be elected. There is no mistaking Mr. CHOATE's meaning, he always speaks so very much to the point, and so the Committee left him, probably with the thought that he was as sensible as he was eloquent. Democrats have too much sense themselves not to appreciate the same quality in others.

Mr. WINTHROP would probably make a better candidate for the Know-Nothings to unite upon with Democrats, than Mr. CHOATE, but it is by no means certain that the old Whigs would exert themselves in the former's behalf; and in the event of the contest being narrowed down to a fair stand-up fight between two parties, it is quite probable that the Whigs will hold the decision of that fight in their hands. They reverence the memory of Mr. WEBSTER, and they know that he did not like Mr. WINTHROP. Ask Mr. B*******D, of your City, what were the words applied to Mr. WINTHROP by Mr. WEBSTER during the latter's last illness. They were the reverse of complimentary. Whether they were deserved or not, is quite another matter; but the spirit that dictated them yet exists, and might be brought into our contest with even more effect than other spirits have had on the learned men of Cambridge.

On dit, that the Boston *Daily Bee* is about to pass into the hands of Mr. PETTES, now one of its editors, and that it will then strike the Banks flag, and run up that of Governor GARDNER. The story is that all depends upon the power of the Gardnerites to raise the purchase money for Mr. PETTES; and as the Governor alone is able to do that without stinting his allowance of cigars and maraschino, the undertaking ought not to flag for the want of that kind of grease, which is gold, that alone can keep the political wheels going. But then the Governor loves dollars as well as dignity, and though the hope of getting General WILSON's place in the Senate may cause him to draw his purse-strings, the operation will be an exquisitely painful one. If he were sure of success, he might not be so slow; or if he could only pay with Justice-of-Peace Commissioners, would not he buy up all the papers in the United States? He distributes those Commissioners as LOUIS PHILLIPPE used to distribute ribbons of the Legion of Honor—in showers.

I am told that the radical Republicans have been discussing the subject of establishing an organ here. They attribute their failure to obtain control of the State Convention to the want of a paper at the headquarters of Massachusetts opinion. The Convention was called at an early day for the purpose of enabling them to rule it, circumstances apparently favoring their designs. Several country papers were with them, and things looked well; but when the Convention met it was soon made clear that they had been playing Perrette's part, and their chickens were not hatched because their milk, the sale of which was to produce the capital requisite for the investment of eggs, had been spilt. The country papers, with an exception or two, all went over to the support of Mr. BANKS. The Boston press has a sort of metropolitan character, and guides that of the country; and though the city will not give Mr. BANKS a great support in the shape of votes, its journals will render him—have rendered him already—good service. Even those which oppose him have aided in this way to advance his cause, for their opposition helps create the opinion that the man who is so warmly objected to by hunker organs must be the man for the people, if he is not the man of the people. The radicals are probably right in believing that their position was and is weakened because they have no central organ, and the knowledge that to their own lack of sense is such a want attributable, must tend to make their reflections peculiarly pleasant. That they would have prevented Mr. BANKS' nomination, through the aid of a Boston organ, is scarcely to be supposed; but they would have made a better fight if they had had such an instrument, and would have been more considered than they now are. They are disposed to treat themselves to the luxury of a paper, though experience has taught them that it is of the costliest description, and to be had only by the rich, like peas at Christmas. A sum of money that would once have sufficed to set up a paper would now be considered a mere *bagatelle*; and this fact may cause the plan to be abandoned, as until now it has prevented its being seriously talked of. Yet there is no saying what a few determined, sincere men may not do, when they have money, and are disposed to use it freely. The radicals, unlike most other radicals, are rich, and are more ready at spending their own money than they are desirous of getting that of other people.

Some Custom-House changes have been made in this State. Mr. JOSSELYN has been removed from the office of Surveyor of the Ports of Salem and Beverley, and the place has been conferred on a venerable Whig, named DODGE, father-in-law of Mr. Assistant Secretary of State APPLETON. The place is one of more than ordinary interest, as being that from which Mr. HAWTHORNE was ejected in President TAYLOR's time, and which ejection caused the publication of "The Scarlet Letter." JOSSELYN is one of those persons who have hitherto managed to hold office under all sorts of parties, but the Buchanan Administration is inexorable as death, and will not spare any one who has had relations with the Free-Soilers, which was Mr. JOSSELYN's case as often as he could make anything by it.

A parcel of fools—Parson HIGGINSON, FRANK BIRD, GARRISON, and one or two others—have issued a call for a disunion Convention, to be held in the Autumn. This may do for people at a distance to talk about, and I should not wonder if, in South Carolina, it reminded men of the Hartford Convention; but here it doesn't even so much as excite a languid smile. People can't laugh at it, for the whole matter is too ridiculous to allow of one treating it to any thing so respectable as mirth. The call is as pompous as the address of the Tooley-street tailors, and the bedlamites who sign it undoubtedly think the eyes of the world are on them; but if they are so very attractive, it is only because men look, some pitingly and some derisively, on wilful fools. The best proof that can be had of the excellence of our institutions, and therefore of their strength, is the contemptuous forbearance with which this invitation to participate in moral treason is regarded. There is nothing that demands the application of violent remedies, and therefore men are at liberty to advocate the use of such remedies. Were there really any occasion for the meeting of such a convention, the proposition to call it would throw the country into convulsions. As it is, no one thinks the call deserving of serious attention, though some may wonder at the vanity of men in signing it.

The Legislature has been in session for twelve days, and all the time it has been [illegible] away at the county apportionments of Representatives and Senatorial districts, without, however, having accomplished much up to to-day. It is hoped, nevertheless, that they will complete their work, and go up by Monday or Tuesday. When their work shall have been done, I will give you an account of it; and any attempt to do so now would be to throw away time, and room, as they are likely to undo in the afternoon what they do at the morning session.

We are in the condition of the Oriental shepherd, who, praying for a shower, Providence sent the Euphrates through his pastures. It has rained in torrents nearly all the week, until there has been nothing left but mud, giving one a good idea of the Nile and its banks. The country, certainly, needed refreshing, but such a drain as it has had has done it quite as much evil as good. Ultraism seems to be as much the fashion in the clouds as it is under them.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM had a splendid benefit at the Howard last night, not even the heat being able to keep away his numerous friends, who were, on that occasion, warm friends, in a literal sense. He made a very pretty speech at the close of the performance.

TREMONT.

ANOTHER KINK IN THE ARSENAL SALE.—It would appear that the City is likely to pay for the Arsenal property nearly double the price set upon it by the Legislature, through the short-comings of our *authorities. When the lands embraced within the* limits of the Central Park were set apart for that purpose by a decree of the Supreme Court, the Common Council passed an ordinance directing all street-openings and other work under contract within the bounds of the Park to be suspended. For some of these suspended contracts the City has already suffered very liberal damages. Among the rest, Mr. PETTIGREW had a contract for grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—a very useless undertaking, says one who knows—the cost of which amounts to some $18,000. About $6,000 or $7,000 is now assessed on the Arsenal property for this improvement, and the Common Council has confirmed the assessment, making it a lien on the property. Some of the State officers have given out that they will dodge the payment, if possible; and as they are interested in securing the highest market price, they will most likely sell the Arsenal at auction, as now advertised, unless our Municipals "come down" in time.

JOHN SMITH, THE COOK OF THE FRANKLIN PIERCE.—M. DEYEGANIERS, the Portuguese Minister, has interested himself, with Mr. NASH, the counsel for SMITH, to seek the clemency of the President in behalf of the condemned man. The ground of application is understood to be the manifest injustice of hanging one man out of three or four, for a crime of which all, if any, were equally guilty. SMITH admits he stabbed the cook in the general fray, but says it was done in self-defence, and that he was then thrown overboard by the rest of the crew while yet alive; if the murder were committed, the deed was shared by those who threw him into the sea, as well as by SMITH, who alone is singled out for the full rigors of the law.

DESPERATE FIGHT.—There was a desperate fight early yesterday morning at the lager-bier saloon corner of Duane and Chatham streets, between a number of 22's runners and the occupants of the saloon. Deadly weapons were used on both sides, and many severe bruises were given and taken. The assailing runners were finally expelled, many of them badly injured.

CAPTAIN WILCOX OF THE VANDERBILT RESIGNED.—We learn that Capt. WILCOX, the able and popular commander of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, has resigned his command, in consequence of private business requiring his attention on shore. In the command of that steamship, Captain WILCOX has won the esteem, respect and confidence of the traveling public, and the owner of the *Vanderbilt* parts with him with regret. Captain WILCOX is succeeded in command of the *Vanderbilt* by Captain EDWARD HIGGINS, so long and so favorably known as commander of the steamship *Hermann*.

The *Vanderbilt* will sail on the 1st of August.

A HAY SLIDE.—The barge *Lovett E. Mellen*, of Hudson, was made a partial wreck at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, while going in still water at the pier foot of Harrison-street. The entire hurricane deck with several hundred bales of hay and straw, fell into the water and partially sunk. The accident was occasioned by the removal of a portion of the freight from the pier side, which in connection with the receding of the tide, the barge being aground, caused her to careen. The action of the barge in thus kicking up her keels, toppled over the stove, which set fire to the cabin, but the flames were extinguished without much damage. The cook was nigh going over with the avalanche.

Another Firemen's Riot in Baltimore—One Man Shot.

From the Sun of Monday.

About 11½ o'clock on Saturday night there was another fearful riot in Gay-street, near the Belair Market, in which a young man named FREDERICK W. BARTHOL was shot, and Sergeant EVANS, of the Police, and officer RIDGEWAY were hurt with bricks. An alarm of fire was sounded by the bell of the Vigilant Fire Company, and several of the companies ran to that vicinity, but, being unable to find any cause for the alarm, again started homeward. The Independent went up Front-street to Gay, followed by the Lafayette Company, and it was then feared there would be trouble. The Police made an attempt to turn the Lafayette down High-street, but did not succeed. At the corner of Front and Gay streets a brick was thrown, which struck a young man named ROBERTS in the face, inflicting a severe wound. When the Independent Company reached the intersection of Gay and Ensor streets, they put their suction into the house, and the Lafayette passed up Gay-street.

At the corner of East-street a brick was thrown, each party charging the offence on the other; but that was the signal for a sanguinary conflict, which raged fiercely for several minutes, during which time pistols were also freely used. Some fifteen or twenty of the members of the Independent were standing on the corner, when a young man named ALEXANDER RAMSAY stepped from behind the Lafayette suction and fired three barrels of a revolver at the crowd and snapped the cap of the fourth barrel. A young man named FREDERICK W. BARTHOL received a shot in the breast, which glanced and, passing around the ribs, or through the chest, came out on the right side. Officer JOSHUA KIDD, who was near, saw RAMSAY fire the pistol, and at once gave chase, when the weapon was thrown away. He ran up to the corner of the Belair Market, but soon returned, when the officer took him into custody and conveyed him to the Middle District Police Station.

The fight was renewed, and on the vacant lot near by and in East street the bricks flew thick and fast. Sergeant W. H. H. EVANS was struck on the arm and hip, the last of which produced a painful wound. Officer W. RIDGAWAY was also struck on the arm and badly hurt. The parties then ran up to the corner of Mott and Gay streets, when the battle was continued, without, however, doing any harm. At the corner of Asquith and Orleans streets there was another conflict, but the prompt interference of a sufficient police force soon separated the combatants, and prevented further mischief. The police, besides RAMSAY, arrested WM. VOLANDT and JOHN CLARK, all of whom were yesterday taken before Justice MEARIS and committed to jail for trial—RAMSEY in default of $1,500 bail, and VOLANDT and CLARK in default of $1,000 bail each.

Subsequently, at a fire in Lloyd-street, the same companies met, and when the Independent started down Baltimore-street, towards Exeter, they were followed by the Lafayette, who left their suction standing in the street. The police, however, were on the ground and prevented any further outbreak. Yesterday morning young BARTHOL was taken to the Infirmary for proper surgical attention. The riot in Gay-street created intense excitement, a number of females being in the street at the time going from market. They sought shelter from the flying missiles, and none were injured that we could hear of.

Terrible Locomotive Explosion.

From the Syracuse Journal, July 24.

The locomotive *Binghamton*, which drew the freight train that left Binghamton yesterday at 3:45 P. M., exploded about half a mile north of Chenango Forks, about 5 o'clock, instantly killing the fireman, one of the brakesmen, and very badly, if not fatally, injuring the engineer. The engineer, GEORGE M. MYERS, of this city, and son of DAVID MYERS, was terribly burned and mangled. His right arm is broken in three places, his left is badly scalded, the fleshy part all blown off, and his face and breast terribly burned. It is feared that both of his eyes will be destroyed. His clothes were all blown from him, except the waistband of his pantaloons. We learn that this morning he is still alive, and some hopes of his recovery. He has had his senses during the whole time. Dr. SHIPMAN went down this morning to take the unfortunate man under his care. Mr. MYERS is a single man.

The fireman, DELOS COMSTOCK, was almost instantly killed, his body being thrown upon the embankment. He breathed about three hours after the accident, but was totally unconscious. He had been on the road only about six weeks. He leaves a wife and three children, who are now visiting about 20 miles from Watertown. His father lives in Manlius, to whom a messenger was sent, informing him of the fatal accident which had befallen his son.

The brakeman, RALPH SKINNER, was instantly killed. He is a single man, and came from Hartford, Cortland county. He was found lying by the side of the fireman. He got on to the engine at the Fork, with another brakeman who belonged to the same train, and did not go back to his post as did his comrade, but stood talking with the fireman and engineer.

The storm-house on the engine was blown into a thousand fragments, and the smoke-pipe thrown upon the embankment. The locomotive was detached from the tender, and ran about the length of the train after the explosion. No cause has yet been given for the accident.

The Habeas Corpus and Insane Asylum [illegible].

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Several of Saturday's morning papers contained a report of certain proceedings in the hearing of a *habeas corpus*, had before Recorder SMITH, which are in several respects erroneous, and in which material facts have been suppressed, to my disadvantage and injury. And as you have not published any report in your paper of the matter, I desire to communicate through you to the public some facts, which will tend not only to the justification of my conduct, but to establish the truth in a matter where no ordinary efforts have been unscrupulously made by interested parties to manufacture public opinion and place me in a false and unfavorable view.

In the first place, I am incorrectly charged with committing an assault upon Mr. BERRIEN. This I deny, though it is true that he made a complaint against me, but I can prove by disinterested persons who witnessed the whole occurrence which gave rise to this charge, that what I did was done in self-defence, *that I was assaulted first* by my brother-in-law when attempting to open the carriage door to speak to my wife, who was sitting in a close carriage, and was violently forced away by them. I finally succeeded in my efforts and accompanied her into Court. I was *nominally arrested, it is true, but immediately gave* bail and was discharged.

For a right understanding of the case it is proper that I should publish a few facts, without which my true position cannot be correctly apprehended. My wife had been placed in the Bloomingdale Asylum, by warrant issued in the usual manner, upon the sworn certificates of four competent physicians, one of whom (Dr. SAYRE) is the physician of her mother's family, another (Dr. OGDEN) distinguished for having made Insanity his specialty, now is, and has been for many years, connected with institutions for the insane, and was called in at her mother's request to attend my wife, all of whom concurred in the opinion of the necessity and propriety of putting her there, where she was not, as the counsel asserted, as a public or *pauper* patient, but she was supported there in a suitable and comfortable manner at my expense. She was sent there for such medical treatment as could not be so advantageously procured in my own house, under the advice of those physicians, whom both her family and myself had consulted, because the advantages proffered by the Asylum surpassed and outnumbered such as could be procured at home, and because it was thought that the circumstances would then be much more favorable for her recovery. These physicians, many months ago, made known to her family the real nature and extent of her derangement, and advised that her restoration would be greatly promoted by, if indeed it was not absolutely dependent upon, placing her in an institution established for the treatment of such patients.

The first movement in this direction was made about nine months ago, when the first of the three commitments alluded to by their counsel was obtained by me in pursuance of such advice, in conjunction with one of these brothers, who then coöperated in my efforts to promote her health; but I was reluctant then to act upon this advice, and deferred putting her there, as I then hoped that we might yet be spared the sacrifice of feeling which must be made, even under a conviction that it was for the ultimate good of those thus placed in the Asylum. Notwithstanding these facts, which can be abundantly proved, if they are disputed, when time had further demonstrated the wisdom of the physicians and the fallacy of that delay which was prompted by a mistaken sympathy, I adopted that course which before had their sanction and approval, and which I deemed for her good; and scarcely had I placed her at Bloomingdale before they evinced their opposition, and they determined to effect her discharge, and if possible in no other way, to procure it through the ingenuity of counsel to pick some flaw in the regularity of the commitment, and for that purpose this writ was obtained.

When a notice of the issue of the writ was served upon Dr. BRAM, the Resident Physician at Bloomingdale Asylum, Mr. BERRIAN told him they would waive the production of her body at the hearing before the Recorder, and I was accordingly notified by Dr. BRAM that he would not be obliged to have her personally present before the Recorder. My surprise may well be imagined when, as I was standing in the street, in conversation with several friends, I saw the carriage driven up in front of the Rotunda, on the opposite side of the street, in which they had brought my wife, contrary to their previous notice, and by this means they found an opportunity to make an assault upon me in her presence, and thus exposed her not only to the cruel observation of a curious crowd, but risked the chance of very serious if not permanent injury to an unoffending woman, and she too a sister; and gave publicity through the press to a domestic misfortune, from which a sane man might be expected to shrink unless he was a natural-born fool. This is the way these "blood relations" cherish her, and manifest that natural affection for her which their counsel contended they alone possessed; for he said "*the marital rights* of the husband were gone the moment his wife became insane, and it was not expected that he would extend to her his affection." It may be that he was employed to propagate a doctrine so base that it ought to shame even a debauchee, a proposition that would degrade and disgrace a Mormon or a Turk; but I have no fear that it will spread far or meet with approbation in this community.

I regret extremely the necessity of being thus brought into public notice by a misfortune which might have been unobtrusively borne had it not been for the mistaken kindness (is charity shall I call it) of her relatives, and I trust that *experts* statements on either side will not be allowed unfavorably to affect public judgment until established by competent evidence before a judicial tribunal.

SAMUEL J. HOPKINS.

Board of Health.

DEPTH OF WATER IN NEW ANCHORAGE.

At the Board of Health, on Saturday, the following communications were received:

To the Honorable, the Commissioners of Health, of the City of New York:

The undersigned would respectfully represent to your Honorable Board that he is master of the Bark *Oakland*, which arrived at Quarantine from Havana on the 20th inst., laden with sugar and tobacco, and having lost one man on the passage, and having sent another to the Marine Hospital.

The *Oakland*, by order of the Health Officer, now lies at the lower Quarantine anchorage; and this appeal is made to your Honorable Board, to be allowed to bring the said vessel to the proper anchorage, for the reason that she draws 18½ feet of water, and is anchored in 21 feet, and therefore sure to pound her bottom, and perhaps destroy herself and cargo, in case of a slight storm.

Respectfully,
ARTHUR HUNTER.

The application was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. PHILLIPS, MILLER, and ROCKWELL.

The Committee had received and present the following communication:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE STATION, No. 23 William-street, New-York, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

To Messrs. Wm. Rockwell, James N. Phillips, Jedediah Miller, Committee of Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date, with accompanying note from ARTHUR HUNTER, Esq., Master of the bark *Oakland*, is received.

In reply, we beg to refer you to the notice of the new anchorage ground which was duly published in several of the newspapers. Within the limits described by said notice you will find by reference to the United States Coast Survey Chart, there are 21 feet of water shown at low tide. This would seem quite sufficient for any vessel drawing 18½ feet of water.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE HALL, EGBERT BENSON, C. V. BROWNE, Commissioners for removal of Quarantine Station

Note from D'Angelo.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Finding the public laboring under the impression that I was the brother of GANGEMI, who was arrested as the murderer of the lamented Officer ANDERSON, after waiting a few days for the public excitement to subside, I surrendered myself to the District-Attorney on Friday last, who, after my examination, being satisfied that I have had no connection with GANGEMI, has directed my discharge.

In justice to myself I deem it proper to state that I have been some eight years in America; during which time I have been employed as a journeyman book binder, by the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.; AMES, HERRICK & BARNES; GEO. C. MANN; KIGGINS & KELLOGG, and lastly by Messrs. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, New-York, to whose employ I have again returned.

Yours respectfully, NICOLO D'ANGELO.

Quarantine—Third and Last Call on the Sheriff.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE STATION, No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1857.

To Abraham Lockman, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Richmond:

SIR: I have been directed by the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine Station to call your attention to the fact that they have repeatedly notified you that threats have been made to destroy the buildings erected upon the property of the people of this State in the town of Westfield, in your county; but, notwithstanding such notification, no effort has been made by you to furnish protection to such property; they, therefore, feel called upon to notify you that unless immediate action be taken on your part to furnish a force sufficient to insure protection to said property, your dereliction of duty in such particular will be duly reported to the Executive of this State; and, in the meantime, you will be held personally responsible for any loss which may accrue to the people of this State from the destruction of said property.

Yours, &c., JOHN S. SNEDIKER,
Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station.

This letter was served upon Sheriff LOCKMAN upon the day of its date, but up to a late hour yesterday no official answer had been returned to the Commissioners of Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of yesterday morning it is reported that a fire occurred last evening at the printing office of J. M. CHERRY, No. 128½ Fulton-street. The facts are these: An incendiary entered the premises of the undersigned, at the above number, and ignited combustible materials in his third-story office. The prompt attendance of the Fire Department prevented a general conflagration, and the [illegible] of years' accumulation of materials connected with copper-plate engraving and printing.

JAS. CLARK, No. 128½ Fulton-street.

ASSAULT WITH A CLEAVER.—JOHN LITTLE, an iron moulder, while intoxicated on Saturday, got into a fight with JOHN HEALEY, a grog-shop keeper, and was struck on the head by him with a cleaver. LITTLE was conveyed bleeding to the New-York Hospital. HEALEY escaped arrest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES—THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!! On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the [illegible] machine, for violating [illegible] patents. Also [illegible] patents and against the [illegible] infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines [illegible] when they are compelled by law to stop using them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, TOMATOES, or any other fruit or vegetable, preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years and thoroughly tested, they require no [illegible] stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

OLD STAND, CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU. N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling off their large stock of Clothing at very reduced prices. Summer Clothing of all kinds. Call and examine our stock before you purchase. N. R. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau.

BONDED WAREHOUSE CARPETS.—JUST RECEIVED, 200 pieces of English Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, [illegible] per yard. Beautiful 3-ply Carpets, [illegible]. Handsome Ingrain Carpets, 4s., 5s., and 6s. per yard. Rugs, Mats, Druggets, very cheap, at the [illegible] rooms. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing. DAVID J. & GEORGE J. LEVY, No. 54 Warren-st., New-York.

BIRTH.

BROWN.—At the Elmira Water Cure, on Tuesday, July 21, Mrs. MARTIN W. BROWN, of New-York, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CLARK—DOUGLAS.—In this City, on Sunday, July [illegible], by Rev. John Quincy Adams, Mr. MARTIN VAN BUREN CLARK, of this City, to Miss RACHEL [illegible] DOUGLAS, of Cape May, N. J.

WOODS—TANNATT.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, July 22, by Rev. J. S. Lord, Mr. GEORGE H. WOODS, Esq., of Minneapolis, Minnesota Territory, to Miss [illegible] TANNATT, of Salem, Mass.

MOUNTFORT—DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, by Rev. Henry Belden, Mr. RICHARD H. MOUNTFORT, of this City, to Miss ANN DOUGHERTY, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MOWATT.—In this City, on Friday, July 24, at his late residence, No. 483 Pearl-st., WILLIAM MOWATT, in the 26th year of his age, formerly of Aberdeen, Scotland. His remains were taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

VAN COTT.—In this City, on Sunday, July 26, at [illegible] P. M., ELEANOR E., wife of William H. Van Cott. The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 84 Columbia st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 26, after a short illness, GEORGE T. CAMPBELL, in the [illegible] year of his age. The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Thomas N., James and William S. Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] 24th st., near 4th av., without further invitation.

LAMSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 27, at the Brevoort House, GEORGE HENRY LAMSON, aged [illegible] years. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) without further notice, at the residence of his brother, 28 Charlton st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PLATT.—In Harlem, at the residence of her son, Mr. Samuel Platt, Mrs. MARIA EDEN PLATT, relict of the late Samuel Platt, of London, Eng., aged [illegible] years. The friends of her sons, George and Samuel Platt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at the Episcopal Church in 127th st., Harlem, at [illegible] o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, the 28th inst. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk.

MARSHALL.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Sunday, July 26, WILLIAM MARSHALL, printer, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and 20 days. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] 8th st., Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock. The New-York Typographical Society are invited to attend the funeral of their late brother member, as above. THOS. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

FOWLER.—At Staten Island, on Friday, July 24, SEYMOUR FOWLER, the elder son of Matthew V. B. Fowler, aged 18 years.

BOUDEN.—At Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., on Friday, July 24, FREDERICK BOUDEN, Esq., late of Richmond, Va., aged [illegible] years, 1 month and 3 days. Boston, Philadelphia and Richmond papers please copy.

MORROW.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., HENRIETTA T., only child of Henry and Antoinette Morrow, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Cornelius B. Smith, No. 35 Barrow st., this City.

COWL.—At Onondaga, Madison Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, July 15, suddenly, CALVIN P. COWL, in the [illegible] year of his age.

CROMMELIN.—Near Pensacola, Fla., on Sunday, July 19, CHARLES CROMMELIN, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala., formerly of New-York.

GAS FITTING AND GAS FIXTURES. We insert gas pipes into STORES, DWELLINGS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS APPARATUS FOR THE COUNTRY. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. furnish country residences, hotels, and public buildings with an apparatus of superior construction, and at a moderate cost. The works may be seen at any time, their store and warehouse being lighted up with one of their gas-works. Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

$10 SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $65 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HAVE YOU [illegible] PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. Will write from 4 to 6 hours. Call and see it. No. 202 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES. Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, Broadway, corner of 8th-st. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

IF DR. E. GOODALE CAN POSITIVELY and radically cure Catarrh as he advertises, with a remedy he has discovered, then his name is immortalized. We have been assured that he does this, and that he invites the worst cases that occur, to its test. The Doctor needs no indorsement as a professional gentleman, and we are glad that he has broken away from the trammels of arbitrary practice, and sought out for this disagreeable disease an effectual remedy. Call on him at No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 11 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, factories, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS THE BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—To all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. Wistar['s] Balsam [illegible] pulmonary complaints are known. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown-stone [illegible] Brooklyn, Clinton-st., between [illegible] within 20 minutes walk of the [illegible]. Apply to THOMAS READ, [illegible], N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE [illegible] upon high grounds, with 5 or 6½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. B. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry [illegible] balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 25 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. [illegible] Broadway, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOTS.—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Sale on FRIDAY, July [illegible] o'clock noon, at JAMES COLE'S, No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 5 minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—PART OF A first-class brick house, in the pleasantest part of the city, two blocks from South 10th-st. Ferry. Terms moderate, for unexceptionable references. For a young couple, or a small family desiring a pleasant house, this is a rare chance. Apply to E. H., Box No. 3,185 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. [illegible] Broadway, extending from Broadway [illegible] 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE STORY AND basement brick dwelling-house, complete with all the modern improvements, situated West [illegible]-st., one hundred feet west of [illegible]-av., north side. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 200 [illegible]-av.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT BACK PARLOR and bedroom on first floor of the house No. 59 Vandam-st.; one bedroom in attic if required. Rent $60 or $18 per month. Inquire at No. 361 Canal-st.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE—TO LET from 1st May next, (1858,) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., now occupied by the New York DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lofts being sky-lighted, the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the City, extending under both streets. Apply to S. E. & R. C. MORSE, N. Y. Observer office, on the premises.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—One large light room, 65 feet deep, with front office on third floor. Single rooms or rooms in suite for apartments or offices to rent very low in building No. 594 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Possession at once. Apply in the store, to STEPHEN WM. SMITH.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE [illegible] House, by the Landing, (called last year Le Pavillon.) A responsible tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULTON-st., running through to No. 43 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 116 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1856, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE. [illegible] very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT, SITUATED BEtween 12th and 25th sts., in a genteel neighborhood; must contain all modern improvements; rent from $700 to $900 per year. Address, with particulars, L. B., Times office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well-known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot-house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best description. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view [illegible] in the world; and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts [illegible] the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful [illegible] with mosquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and [illegible]. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, meadow and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is [illegible] with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding view; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruits, shrubbery and trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste, desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to DR. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the place is a carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting at the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride via New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.) [illegible] order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and [illegible] bathing and gunning, in great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach, adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J. In a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other outbuildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very [illegible] neighborhood, convenient to schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title [illegible] will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, a place at Wilbraham, Mass., consisting of a good house, barn, and outhouses, with 17 acres of land, well fenced and under cultivation. The premises are in the centre of the village, directly opposite the Post-Office, and in the immediate neighborhood of two churches and the Wesleyan Academy. For particulars apply to DR. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT WILL BE sold at public auction, at Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1857, a house and lot, situated in Prattsville, [illegible] from Catskill. The lot contains 3¼ acres, including a large garden. The house and location [illegible] desirable for a country residence or boarding-school. For particulars address F. JAMES FITCH, [illegible] N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large 3-story mansion, 54x50, with all the modern improvements, baths, water-closets, gas-pipes, &c. Large carriage house, and small barn, and about 7 acres. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River, is mile from dépôt. For sale on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence commanding a beautiful view of Long Island Sound, located in New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. There is about one acre of land with choice fruit trees, and berries of excellent quality. For full particulars inquire of MARTIN & FALKERSON, Stationers, No. 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the dépôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to R. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, [illegible], New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk, and the other two miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES [illegible] Orange and West Bloomfield, with from [illegible] to [illegible] acres of land, and villa sites of 5 to 10 acres each, [illegible]. For particulars, apply to the agent, E. E. [illegible], No. [illegible] Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—FOUR SOUTH DOWN RAMS [illegible] imported stock. Apply to [illegible] Chatham-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROOK FARM, IN BLOOMfield, New Jersey, distant from New-York 18 miles, containing 50 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and a pleasant cottage, with valuable barn and out-buildings, recently erected; connected with the house is a large strawberry and vegetable garden, and a great variety of choice fruit; a fine stream of water courses in front and rear of the house; situation healthy and pleasant, and easy of access; 12 trains a day to and from New-York, surrounded by dépôts within 1 to 2 miles. The farm will be sold entire, or in eligible lots, from 4 to 10 acres, to suit purchasers. Also, a most desirable location of 12 acres, within three quarters of a mile of a dépôt, peculiarly adapted for a gentleman's residence. The site is noted for its commanding prospect. Inquire of JOHN S. MALLABY, No. 246 Water-st., New-York, or W. HARRIS & SON, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

LAND FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres, situated directly on Little Neck Bay, 18 miles from New York City. The soil is good and the location very healthy, and admirably adapted for delightful Summer residence. Good shore for bathing or boating. The land will be sold together or in several parcels, if desired. Communication by steamboat Croton, which leaves Peck-slip twice daily, at 9.45 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, on the premises—about ten minutes' walk from the landing.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON—A BEAUTIful farm of 86 acres, delightfully located, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, just above the Highlands on the East Bank of the river. Few places combine as many advantages of soil, water, abundance of fruits, convenience of dépôt, stores, churches, Post-Office, and fine drives as this. It is surrounded by highly embellished country residences, and is free from every kind of annoyance. Terms very favorable.
DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—A farm of 90 acres, beautifully situated on the Hudson, near Tarrytown, about 1 mile from the River, with house and outbuildings, newly erected. Will be sold entire, or in lots of 10 or 20 acres. The property is well wooded, with a good supply of water, and commands several fine views. Furniture sold with the house if desired. For further particulars, apply to ALFRED WICKS, corner Fulton and Cliff sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 10 Maiden-lane:

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS: Assignee's sale of an immense stock of English, French and German toys and fancy goods, comprising in part as follows:

Ladies' reticules of all varieties, rich; inlaid portemonnaies, silver boxes, toilet cases, inkstands and match safes, ormolu-mounted bronze groupes and figures, China dinner, tea and breakfast set, carved ivory chess and chequer men, backgammon boards, miniature nine pins, every variety of games for children, drums, banjos, horns, trumpets, ivory and silver whistles, violins, flutes, &c. Also, a large and general assortment of toys.

The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is solicited to this sale, as affording an opportunity to purchase the above descriptions of goods seldom offered, as every lot must be sold.

Deposits required in all cases, as goods must be moved by Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, VELVET CARPETS, &c.—On TUESDAY, (this day,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 106 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, by order of John Haswell, mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in the house, consisting in part, of superior rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suite in green plush, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, marble-top centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, hall oil-cloth, Canton matting, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, chairs, toilet table, toilet sets, &c.; also, a large variety of dining-room and kitchen furniture, China, glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, stoves, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—By PEED & COLE, auctioneers, on TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 163 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, comprising elegant silver plated tea sets, castors and urns, japaned, britannia, planished, tin, iron, copper, hollow, wood, and willow ware; fancy goods, toys, glass, counter and show cases, fixtures, &c., being the entire stock in the store, and well worthy the attention of the trade and families. JOHN ROSE, Assignee.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 221 Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of white granite ware, C. C., yellow and Rockingham ware, China, cut, prest and other glassware, in lots to suit City and country dealers, well packed for shipping. Sale positive.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 41 West-st., the entire genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City. Sale commences with kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 34, 96, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 196—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 237, 239—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 233, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 58, 67, 79, 101, 112, 164, 179—Howard-st., No. 37, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 14?—Lewis-st., No. 236—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 293, 295—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth st., No. 349, 351—Pearl st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 41—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 480—Water-st., Nos. 22, 143, 416—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 25, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 122, 160, 162, 178—Worth-st., Nos. 41, 43, 50—Wooster st., No. 72—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 255—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 136, 183—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 120, 121—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 135, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 234—Seventh-av., Nos. 434, 435, 436, 438, 420—Ninth.av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 90—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., JOHNSON & GREEN'S Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts made in his name by whosoever it may be contracted, without a direct written order by himself.
S. WITTGENSTEIN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $45 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
N. H. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches and jewelry at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, in the City of New-York.

The Managers announce that the Palace will be opened for the reception of goods from MONDAY, the 7th, until TUESDAY, the 15th, of September, 1857. Heavy goods from a distance will be received and placed in the Palace on and after the 1st of [illegible].

No article entered after the 15th of September can compete for the premiums.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, Silver Cups and Diplomas, will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

[illegible] steam power will be provided to put in operation machinery of every description.

[illegible] containing full particulars can be had by application at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway.

Communications in relation to the 29th Annual Fair, to WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, will meet with immediate attention.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman.
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 5:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 5:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30, (Ex.) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 5:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 5:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45 P. M.; 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:15 A. M., (Ex.) 2:07, (Ex.) 5:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 5:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:55 A. M., (Ex.) 2:35, (Ex.) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:45, 7:28, 9:35, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.) 3:43, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave dépôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] 12 M. [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL! THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE, FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT. The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM R. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	1 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CONKLIN, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 28, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 29, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 8 A. M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.

The Laura will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y, July 28, 12 M.
Wedn'y, July 29, 8½ A. M.	Wedn'y, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. [illegible], will leave New-York from Pier No. 37, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston $3 00
Fare to Newport 1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 25 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, [illegible]; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie [illegible] A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, Jonas BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, July 28, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 5 A. M.
Wednesday, July 29, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 29, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 30, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 30, 10 A. M.
Friday, July 31, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 31, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.

Stages for all parts of the country.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,281 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. BARKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, August 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, August 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Sept. 2

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday .... Aug. 1	Saturday .... Aug. 22
Saturday .... Sept. 12	Saturday .... Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN,	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New Y'k.
NORTH STAR	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 12
ARIEL ......Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including staterooms, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island via Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 17 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. B. WOOD, office No. 31 [illegible] Jersey City.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of incompatibilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter fallacy of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored these dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become established in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from diseases.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c., Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1856, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "The Moving World," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the Resolvent with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, and in three days

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and dwindled away to a mere skeleton, nothing but bone and skin; his eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,
RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, death would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.
RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 302 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a [illegible]
DR. HUNTER [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The specious antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, dyspepsia and [illegible] and eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and antiseptic [illegible] it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold, also by druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

NOT TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruptions on the face, pallid countenance, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these diseases are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidences of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the one price adviser of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 389 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARMOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 316 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretenses of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 704 Broadway, above 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 90 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 704 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 589 Post-Office.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated less than twenty thousand cases without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

TO MEDICINE DEALERS.—LOOK OUT FOR counterfeits of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore, and never buy them of B. C. Wells & Co., for we do not supply them with our Pills. The name and signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. are on all the genuine Dr. Morse's Pills. Our signature is the test. For sale also by BARNES & PARK. A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Sole proprietors, No. 50 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $3. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

65,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
70,000 cubic yards of puddle.
550,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
265,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
300 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
294,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th-st., near 6th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The Plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.
SAMUEL HOTALING, }
M. N. BLAKEMAN, } Building Committee.
JAMES D. OLIVER, }

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1857.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the Board with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. [illegible], Chief Clerk, pro tem.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHEN & BREED has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John B. Breed retiring therefrom. Mr. Ten Eyck Sutphen assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and collect the outstanding debts.
TEN EYCK SUTPHEN,
JOHN B. BREED.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importers and manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing paper, cards, memory and [illegible], envelopes, memorandum and time books, [illegible] inks, [illegible], and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at [illegible] notice, cards, circulars, &c. Country [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$7,175,979 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 1,011,035 64
Average amount of Circulation.... 285,273 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,098,[illegible] 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$612,597 00
Average amount of Specie.... 67,915 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 97,951 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 442,889 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$973,795 00
Average amount of Specie.... 45,317 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 100,507 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 498,377 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,428,811 [illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Asst. Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,3[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 1,324,2[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 2,035 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,001,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 814,688 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 238,796 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,861,810 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,884,767 00
Average amount of Specie.... 126,749 11
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,807,653 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,931,665 00
Average amount of Specie.... 653,129 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 72,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,060,102 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,1[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 649,368 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 244,232 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,802,910 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. A. [illegible] Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,010,679 65
Average amount of Specie.... 64,910 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 174,436 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 886,072 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,974,138 33
Average amount of Specie.... 202,755 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 232,346 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,423,208 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$635,584 78
Average amount of Specie.... 21,718 30
Average amount of Circulation.... 125,446 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 262,302 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,404,730 17
Average amount of Specie.... 207,249 55
Average amount of Circulation.... 194,550 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,3[illegible],903 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benjamin Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$653,515 96
Average amount of Specie.... 60,925 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 111,048 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 446,256 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Leveridge, President of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN LEVERIDGE, President.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Chas. C. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,356,018 00
Average amount of Specie.... 122,071 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 345,059 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,014,759 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$782,3[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 44,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 157,0[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 612,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jay Jarvis, President of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAY JARVIS, President.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. A. M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,819,001 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 821,373 61
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,061,759 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jas. W. Hale, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,4[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 205,180 44
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,617 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,590,597 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,702,597 78
Average amount of Specie.... 126,750 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,294 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,762,913 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$464,057 00
Average amount of Specie.... 51,679 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 86,828 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 417,680 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,596,429 01
Average amount of Specie.... 164,993 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 121,185 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,338,676 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$761,063 31
Average amount of Specie.... 35,880 67
Average amount of Circulation.... 110,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 540,196 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jas. Hamilton, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$784,313 80
Average amount of Specie.... 36,503 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 82,262 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 512,405 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,412,173 28
Average amount of Specie.... 62,543 50
Average amount of Circulation.... 109,999 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 654,276 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jas. W. Hale, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,942,805 93
Average amount of Specie.... 183,227 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 186,636 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,186,943 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. H. Hampton, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Thomas L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$481,190 00
Average amount of Specie.... 22,985 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,656 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 267,290 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. R. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$798,024 36
Average amount of Specie.... 47,136 60
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,020 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 655,419 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,150,412 65
Average amount of Specie.... 176,597 44
Average amount of Circulation.... 267,612 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,278,809 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,542,355 36
Average amount of Specie.... 368,483 20
Average amount of Circulation.... 320,605 65
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,066,034 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$930,162 76
Average amount of Specie.... 65,847 20
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,734 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 950,044 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,755,781 00
Average amount of Specie.... 144,676 22
Average amount of Circulation.... 187,571 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,830,207 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,062,271 24
Average amount of Specie.... 398,333 28
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.... 244,245 34
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,895,259 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,125,661 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 65,971 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 187,088 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. T. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. T. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$849,[illegible] 87
Average amount of Specie.... 80,[illegible] 75
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 499,580 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. John M. Dewey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,901,423 78
Average amount of Specie.... 199,146 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,948 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,838,[illegible] 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie*.... 800,769 68
Average amount of Assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 391,127 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,362,942 75
* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing-House certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,873,231 20
Average amount of Specie.... 164,631 16
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 212,174 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,637,891 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,411,132 96
Average amount of Specie.... 978,136 87
Average amount of Circulation.... 209,040 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,937,055 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,457,941 00
Average amount of Specie.... 96,290 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,355 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 988,990 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. J. Van Nassen, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,186,117 86
Average amount of Specie.... 236,507 31
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 167,568 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,319,506 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$560,499 68
Average amount of Specie.... 11,312 82
Average amount of Circulation.... 90,898 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 315,208 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$461,607 41
Average amount of Specie.... 41,057 96
Average amount of Circulation.... 115,346 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 114,577 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. John Anderson, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$282,160 42
Average amount of Specie.... 10,204 25
Average amount of Circulation.... 121,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 261,326 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,058,407 01
Average amount of Specie.... 51,633 18
Average amount of Circulation.... 128,078 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 394,515 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,821,716 40
Average amount of Specie.... 116,056 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 128,409 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,405,737 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$560,189 00
Average amount of Specie.... 50,417 68
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,288 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 365,460 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,029,104 93
Average amount of Specie.... 48,011 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 113,349 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 746,253 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,712,390 05
Average amount of Specie.... 260,157 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 173,581 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,873,066 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Robert [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$781,346 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 34,811 57
Average amount of Circulation.... 151,380 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 357,682 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,738,461 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 282,339 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 97,037 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,919,877 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier, pro tem., of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Wm. Forbes, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,911,748 78
Average amount of Specie.... 68,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 87,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 889,471 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arthur Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,346,065 70
Average amount of Specie.... 80,769 57
Average amount of Circulation.... 103,421 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 594,005 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible],360 00
Average amount of Specie.... 246,165 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 112,346 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,087,[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Samuel F. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,548,192 40
Average amount of Specie.... 34,448 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 317,474 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 886,967 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,920,937 31
Average amount of Specie.... 465,249 38
Average amount of Circulation.... 179,086 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,475,974 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick Deming, President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. DEMING, President.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857. Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Office No. 30 William-st. (next building below Wall-st.) HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX SMITH. New-York.

Office of the Housatonic Railroad Co., Bridgeport, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid, on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $60,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Feb. 1, 1857, of $300,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $60,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $60,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.
Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board. W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office 227 South 4th st., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—New-York, July 21, 1857.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, EPHRAIM D. BROWN, late Cashier, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Clapp, late President. THOMSON PRICE, President, pro tem.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, New-York, July 21, 1857.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, GEORGE W. YOULE, formerly First Teller, was elected Cashier in the place of E. D. Brown, elected President. E. D. BROWN, President.

Office Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
Cleveland, July 20th, 1857.

Office of Racine & Mississippi Railroad Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, July 16, 1857.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place. HENRY S. DURAND, President.

Office of the Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Company, No. 78 William st., New-York, Monday, July 20, 1857.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

Office of the Washington City and Mining Co., New-York, July 27, 1857, No. 43 Pine street.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON the Ten per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 28th August, will be paid on and after that date at the Artisans' Bank on presentation of the proper coupons. HENRY MALLESON, Treasurer.

Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey, No. 69 Wall st., New-York, July 20, 1857.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., NO. 82 BROADWAY.—New-York, July 21, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 30th inst. at the office of the Company. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date. WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience, and with undoubted references, who has had the charge of a money business in this City, is desirous of another appointment in the same capacity. Communications confidential. Address A. B., Box No. 3,162 New-York Post-Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice. Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents. W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, July 15, 1857.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 176 Chatham-square.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 1.—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 5 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, WILLIAM H. DE WITT, THOMAS OLCOTT, Trustees.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phoenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 7, 1857.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK BILLS taken at par for Summer Clothing, At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 486 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James P. Haight, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. P. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	I. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	L. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. H. Abbott,	David R. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
Thomas W. Birdsall, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.
Capital....$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857....125,500
Total....$325,500
This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts. R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
Wm. W. Henshaw, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve R. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large, extensive iron foundry situated in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., and generally known as the Vredenburgh foundry, within three hundred yards of the Hudson River Railroad depot. On the premises are extensive buildings, with steam-engine, [illegible] bellows, flasks, moulding sand, with everything requisite to commence work. There is also a variety of [illegible] patterns, suitable for stoves, furnaces, [illegible] pots, kettles, cauldrons, &c., &c., such as are generally used in a well-regulated foundry. For further particulars apply to CARRINGTON & JONES, No. [illegible] st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF talents and integrity, who has been two years admitted to practice, wishes to obtain office room in the City in return for doing office business, or he would form a partnership with a lawyer in business; has an extensive acquaintance in the City. Address A., Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH A capital of $8,000, to engage in a cash business, which will yield 50 per cent. profit. The business is strictly honorable, and will not occupy much time in attendance. Full information can be had at PALMER'S Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

$300.—AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED TO take an interest in a traveling enterprise in which money can be made. For particulars, apply at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 2, between the hours of 10 and 2.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD business, handsomely fitted up, and must be sold, as the proprietor has other business to attend to. Apply to Druggist, Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. [illegible] Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 364 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. H. PRESCOTT.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

L[illegible] at the depôt of the Philadelphia [illegible] SAMUEL HART & CO., [illegible] Astor House.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, [illegible] in Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BANKS, Plaintiff, [illegible] BANKS & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 128 Nassau-street.
The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 19th day of May, 1857. jy14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BANKS, Plaintiff, against THEODORE MARTINE, [illegible] Dated June 23, 1857. BANKS & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 128 Nassau-street.
The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 11th day of July, 1857. jy14-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] A. BULKLEY and RICHARD HASLOCK, [illegible] against WILLIAM E. ROBINSON and [illegible] ROBINSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, [illegible] within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand and three dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible], 1857. BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 27th day of July, 1857.—Dated New-York, July 27, 1857. BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy28-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PATRICK McGAUHAN, plaintiff, against JOHN HART, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Chambers-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine dollars, with interest on one hundred and fifty dollars from the 25th day of August, 1856, and on five hundred and forty-nine dollars from the 7th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 19, 1857. H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1857. H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney. je23-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM SETON, Jr., against EMILY SETON, HENRY SETON, ROBERT SETON, ELIZABETH SETON, ELLEN SETON and ISABELLA SETON.—Summons (for relief).—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 128 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 26, 1857. T. JAS. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1857. T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy7-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] against [illegible], MARY SMITH, Special Guardian, [illegible] and SIDNEY SANDERSON and JOHN LEVERIDGE, Trustees of MARY SMITH and others.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Mary Smith, Special Guardian, &c.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of [illegible], at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office No. [illegible] William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 28, 1857. CATLIN & STEERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. je30-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings:—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. EVERITT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at the office of [illegible] Bryan, No. 5 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1857. JOHN A. BRYAN, Sole Acting Executor. f6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next. Dated April 22, 1857. MICHAEL BOSWELL, Executor. ap21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857. JAMES M. COCKCROFT, WILLIAM COCKCROFT, CORNELIUS [illegible], Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, [illegible] GEORGE [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF [illegible] Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857. WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Executors. ap14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated July 11th, 1857. WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor. jy14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given [illegible] to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to [illegible] SHELDON, No. 18 Cortlandt-st., on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1857. LUCY F. SHELDON, JAMES SHELDON, Administrators. f6-lawTu*

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS. [illegible] BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME [illegible] for CORN, [illegible] BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS [illegible] Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. [illegible] A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

[illegible] A. LONGETT.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A WAIF... OF PLEASURE.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening an infant, some six weeks old, was found at Father MOONEY's door, at the corner of Eighth-street and Avenue B. The child was comfortably dressed, and accompanying it was a bundle of [illegible] clothes and a note, directed to Father MOONEY, written in a very good hand, the substance of which is as follows:

"REVEREND SIR: It is very hard for a mother to part with such a dear little baby, but I am compelled to do so, as I cannot support it, but if you be so kind as to get some one to take care of it, I would give all I can earn for its support. I would gladly send $5 a month. Oh, should anybody know my feelings in parting with my darling little baby. It is not christened, and I should like it named Mary Catherine. [illegible] my dear little baby."

The good-natured Officer JAS. MOONEY, attached to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, took the infant and promised to take care of it until Monday morning, when it will be delivered to the Governors of the Almshouse.

THE CASE OF PETER DEVLIN, THE ALLEGED BURGLAR, AND PASSER OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The examination of PETER DEVLIN, who was arrested about two weeks ago, charged by ANNE CURRY, his [illegible], with having, during the two years she has [illegible], committed a series of burglaries, and passed large numbers of counterfeit bank-bills, was [illegible] on Saturday, before Justice DAVISON, by the [illegible] of the complainant. She admitted that [illegible] had received at his hands [illegible] the charges against him, and [illegible] never been with him when he [illegible] burglaries or passed counterfeit money, [illegible] told by him that he so had done, and was [illegible] him the proceeds of his operations in this [illegible] the close of the examination DEVLIN was [illegible] for trial.

[illegible] POLICE OFFICERS.—Two young men, named CHAS. VAN ORDEN and MARTIN GRANE, were arrested on Sunday charged with personating policemen. It appears that they stopped one PATRICK TRAHY, in West Thirty-eighth-street, and told him he must go with them to the Station-house, and [illegible] part way, when they offered to let him go if he would give them a shilling. He told them that he had no money, and they then searched him, and finding such to be the case, they ran off, but were pursued and arrested. They were taken to the Second District Police Court and locked up for trial.

[Advertisement.]
BUNKER'S LIFE-PRESERVING SHIRTS.—This valuable article is rapidly acquiring, as it should, the public confidence. It is one of the neatest and most [illegible] things ever invented, and we are satisfied that if worn, will always insure the wearer from a watery death. The following certificates speak for themselves:

BUFFALO, July 14th, 1857.

CAPT. C. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway, New-York. Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in recommending for general use, for life-saving purposes upon the water, your newly-invented Life-Preserving Jackets and Shirts. We were present at the experiment you made with them in our harbor the other day, and we think them the most practical and best Life-Preservers in the world,—capable of supporting a person afloat on the water any length of time, at the same time leaving the arms and body free to act, to perform anything else. For boat service in a seaway, or exposed places, we consider them most invaluable; for if a boat swamps, the men are all saved.

We are respectfully, yours,
[illegible] P. DORR, Chairman Board Lake Underwriters.
JOHN H. GARDNER, Member Ex. Com. Underwriters.
[illegible] DORRES, Secretary Board Lake Underwriters.
BENJAMIN BAGNELL, General Agent Ætna Ins. Co.
[illegible] DAVISON, Marine Inspector.

SAG HARBOR, June 19, 1857.

CAPT. C. J. BUNKER—Dear Sir: I have examined and made experiments with the Life-Saving Jacket and bathing shirts of your invention. I consider them the best article for life-saving purposes that have ever been offered to the public. I have made experiments with the jackets on the sea coast, and I am of opinion that they would be invaluable for the use of the life-saving stations, as they would afford additional means of rescuing shipwrecked persons. Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHELLINGER,
Superintendent, &c., Coast of Long Island.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Derived from the flowers of a land where PONCE DE LEON and DE SOTO sought for the fountain of eternal youth, this refreshing perfume is worthy of its origin. It is nature's perfumery, but unlike the flowers, its fragrance survives through all seasons. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, antibilious and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhea and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—The same excellent programme of last evening is to be repeated at this theatre to-night, viz. "Ida May," in which Little CORDELIA and Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD appear, the extravaganza of the "Manager's Dream," the comic pantomime of the "Golden Axe" and drama of "Norah Creina." Who could wish for a better bill?

[Advertisement.]
☞ Zephyr Merino Undergarments, all sizes, selling off at astonishing low prices, to make room for Fall goods, at MCLAUGHLIN's Wholesale and Retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure of the best material in the best style.

[Advertisement.]
GET THE BEST!—The gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. SCHWARZER & Co.
For sale by FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Two thousand yards second-mourning Muslins will be offered, this day, at eight cents per yard. T. M. JAMES, No. 103 Sixth-avenue, near Eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]
GREAT EXCITEMENT.—A perfect rush for those splendid muslin Dresses, for $1, at T. M. JAMES, No. 103 Sixth-avenue, near Eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 6 packages, $5. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

JAMAICA vs. BROOKLYN.—The rumor, which seems to be pretty well founded, that the Grand Jury of Kings County, acting upon the suggestion of the Common Council, have presented as a nuisance the running of steam locomotives upon Atlantic-street, has added new flames to the fire of excitement all along the line of the Long Island Railroad. The great topic in the cars, at the depots and in the taverns and country groceries, is the attempt to compel the travelers upon the Railroad to go by horse-power instead of steam for an indefinable distance outside of, and within the limits of Brooklyn. The Railroad Company assert that it will be equivalent to the ruin of the business of the road to prohibit steam locomotives from coming to the Atlantic-street Depot, inasmuch as the grade here is of such a character as to make it impossible for freight cars to be moved up the grade and through the tunnel by horse-power; the whole freight business of the Road would, therefore, be ruined. All that vast amount of material now sent by rail for the construction of the Water Works would have to be transported by teams, which would increase the cost of freight upon the whole works to hundreds of thousands of dollars. They assert that everything is now done to protect the public against accidents, the cars being limited to a very low rate of speed within the city limits, a flagman stationed at every street crossing to give warning of the approach of the train by unfurling a red flag, while a man on horseback rides in front of the locomotive through the city to clear the track of all incumbrances, and warn off the people. But the end is not yet.

A GOOD TIME.—The Williamsburg Industrial School, together with the Sunday School of the First Congregational Church, under the charge of Rev. S. [illegible], went on their first annual excursion on Monday, to [illegible] Well, near Flushing. There were the usual exercises, songs from the scholars, some excellent remarks from Judge CULVER, and a bountiful supper, which the children fully appreciated. A severe thunder storm, which was not down on the [illegible]

[illegible] do not have many bright spots in their lives, and they know how to estimate all that come to them.

Police Superintendent's Report—For the Quarter.

Deputy Superintendent FOLK, of the Brooklyn Police, has reported for the quarter ending June 30, 1857, to the Common Council.

From this document it appears that the whole number of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors and other offences, amount to 2006, being an increase of 433 to the number embraced in the report of the previous quarter. There were, during the quarter, 1692 persons accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses, 241 lost children found, $1,079 45 taken from prisoners and returned.

OFFENCES.

Of these they are thus classified: Assault and battery, 233; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 11; assault, 13; attempt at burglary, 3; arson, 2; abandonment, 2; burglary, 24; breach of the peace, 4; disorderly persons, 162; drunk and disorderly, 285; desertion, 1; escaped prisoners, 2; embezzlement, 1; fighting in public streets, 84; false pretences, 9; furious driving, 4; grand larceny, 18; gross intoxication, 2; highway robbery, 6; habitual drunkards, 20; intoxication, 387; indecent exposure, 7; insanity, 20; insulting females, 2; interfering with officers 15; keeping disorderly houses, 11; murder, 5; malicious mischief, 16; mayhem, 1; petit larceny, 186; passing bad money, 8; perjury, 1; passing counterfeit money, 6; picking pockets, 3; prostitution, 1; receiving stolen goods, 4; rape, 4; riotous conduct, 4; suspicious persons, 9; suspicion of burglary, 4; suspicion of arson, 1; suspicion of larceny, 15; suspicion of counterfeiting, 3; violation of City ordinances, 88; violation of Excise Law, 20; vagrancy, 160. Total, 2,006.

ARRESTS BY PRECINCTS.

First Precinct	248	Sixth Precinct	278
Second Precinct	117	Seventh Precinct	109
Third Precinct	[illegible]	Eighth Precinct	95
Fourth Precinct	[illegible]	Ninth Precinct	21
Fifth Precinct	[illegible]		
Total			2,006

LOST TIME.

First Precinct, 42 days; Second Precinct, 14 days; Third Precinct, 28 days; Fourth Precinct, 30 days; Fifth Precinct, 9 days; Sixth Precinct, 87 days; Seventh Precinct, 9 days; Eighth Precinct, 22 days; Ninth Precinct, 9 days. Total lost time, 241 days.

DETAILED OFFICERS.

At Mayor's Office, 2; Deputy Superintendent's Office, 2; on Police Courts, 7; as Hack Inspectors, 2; as Health Wardens, 6. Total, 19.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS.

Precincts.	Lodgers.	Lost children found.	Fires extinguished.	Money taken and returned.
1	242	20	2	$20 15
2	283	90	4	18 43
3	376	31	..	988 22
4	382	27	9	15 65
5	157	34	1	62 00
6	62	36	5	....
7	87	..	..	....
8	27	3	..	10 00
9	46	..	..	....
	1692	241	21	$1,079 45

Supposed Case of Yellow Fever.

From the Brooklyn Daily Times.

On Wednesday night Mr. LORING W. GROSS, ship-joiner, and a member of Engine Co. No. 8, of No. 140 South Third-street, was taken ill. His friends sent for Dr. WADE, who attended him. It is asserted that Dr. WADE told the patient's mother that the disease was yellow fever. Mr. BROWN, of the firm of TUTTLE & BROWN, corner of South Seventh and Fourth, hearing the rumor that the medical attendant had pronounced the case one of yellow fever, deemed it advisable to send for another physician also. Accordingly, he sent for Dr. BRADY, who called to see the patient yesterday, but found he had expired shortly before. He said that the patient had every symptom of yellow fever, and was of the opinion that the man probably died with that disease. An undertaker had been called in, whom Dr. BRADY warned not to bury the patient without a permit from Dr. CLEVELAND, the Health Officer, and enjoined him to notify the Health Officer of the case without delay. Instead of doing so, the undertaker, it is alleged, placed the body in a coffin forthwith, and had it taken off to Cypress Hills within four hours after death. After his return from Cypress Hills, he called at the Health Officer's house, and tendered a certificate from Dr. WADE, setting forth that the deceased had died of "bilious remittent fever."

The Health Officer, hearing of the case meanwhile, procured the services of a policeman and two darkies, and went to the house where the body lay. Everything about the case tending to the belief that the disease was really yellow fever, the policeman took to his heels and vanished, leaving the Health Officer alone with the darkies. The latter by Dr. CLEVELAND's direction took the straw mattress on which the deceased had slept, with the bed clothes, &c., and buried them in a vacant lot to avoid infection.

The deceased was a ship joiner by occupation, and was in the way of his business exposed to infection in repairing vessels which might have come from infected ports. The two last vessels he was employed on were the bark *Abrahams* and the brig *Score*, of New York. We are unable to learn from whence these vessels last came into port.

The deceased's mother, we understand, now denies that Dr. WADE told her that the case was one of yellow fever. *She admits that yellow fever was spoken of*, and says that the Doctor said that the disease was one which down South they might call yellow fever, but he regarded it as bilious remittent fever.

There can be no question, if the above facts are as stated (and we have taken every pains to learn the truth) that the yellow fever is at last really in our midst. Whether the infection *will* spread is another question; but that it might have every chance of doing so the undertaker left the body from yesterday until to-morrow in the receiving vault, where persons are constantly passing in and out every day.

The Health Officer, we understand, intends to bring Dr. WADE before the Board of Health, for breach of the charter, which provides that the medical attendant shall report to him every case of contagious disease which occurs in his practice. Even if the case turns out not to have been one of yellow fever, it is contended that Dr. WADE has broken the law, by omitting to report the case as one of *bilious remittent fever*. The penalty incurred by the Doctor, if the charge is substantiated, is $250.

The undertaker, Mr. HENDRICK, has also rendered himself liable to a penalty of $100, for interring the body without a permit. It is true he obtained a permit from the office of Dr. CLEVELAND, on Dr. WADE's certificate, but *this was after the interment had been actually effected*.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 25. Match $2,000, ten miles out, to wagons weighing 285 pounds:

D. PIFFER, b. g. *Andrew Sheehan* 1
S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Gen. Darcy* .... dist.
Time—44:51.

Sheehan was the favorite at $100 to $60. *Darcy* won the pole, they had a good send off, going round the lower turn *Darcy* broke and fell off, he appeared very unsteady, *Sheehan* passing the score about three lengths ahead in 2:58. On the second mile *Darcy* fell off more; time 2:54. *Sheehan* led the third mile in 2:58, *Darcy* after passing the score came to a stand, *dead tired, his driver pulled him up. Sheehan* the winner of the race was very lame previous to starting, he is a game horse and it carried him successfully through. *Darcy* in point of speed had the advantage but wanted bottom; the horse was in no condition, having a heavy cold. *The attendance was good*, and considerable money changed hands. *Darcy's* friends "fell heavy."

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 25. Purse and stake $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons:

Owner, b. m. *Phebe* 1 1 1
W. PEABODY, gray mare 3 2 2
T. JOHNSON, b. m. *Manhattan Maid* .... 2 3 dist.
J. CONWAY, s. m. *Lady Smith* .... dist.
Time—2:45—2:50—2:54.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Friday, July 24. Match, $300; a single dash of a mile.

C. OAKLEY, b. m. *Miller* 1
Owner, black mare 2
Time: 3:03.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Friday, July 24. Match, $200; mile heats to wagons.

A. SHEEHAN, b. m. *Sally Miller* 1 2 1
J. SIMMAS, blk. g. *Charley Riley* 2 1 2
Time: 2:55½—2:55—2:59.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, July 23. Match, $2,000; mile heats—best 3 in 5—to wagons, and drivers to weigh 170 lbs.

C. BURR's b. m. *Lady Woodruff* .... drawn.
C. CARL's b. m. MILLER's *Damsel* .... drawn.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Wednesday, July 22. Match, $500; mile heats—best 3 in 5—in harness.

W. WHELAN, br. g. red *John Jackson* 1 1 1
C. BROOKS, b. g. *Dan Marble* 2 2 2
Time: 2:48½—2:48½—2:49½.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Wednesday, July 22. Match, $200; mile heats, to wagons.

Mr. HOLT, b. g. *Swyson* .... 2 1—drawn.
Mr. MCROBERTS, b. g. *Fremont* .... 1 2—drawn.
Time: 3:00—3:04—3:19.

BROOKLYN POLICE.—In the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, the Police Committee reported in favor of fixing the number of Police at 198 men—the same as now on duty.

Alderman DEL VECCHIO presented a minority report in favor of reducing the force to 188 men.

After some discussion, the majority report was adopted—Ayes [illegible], Nays 3.

INTERESTING TO "BUNKERS." The ordinances of Brooklyn have been so amended as to prohibit any person, not a fireman, from running with fire-engines.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE JOHN S. DARCY.—Yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. the new ferry-boat *John S. Darcy* went on her trial trip down the bay nearly to Sandy Hook and up the Hudson River a short distance with about 400 guests on board. The occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment.

The *John S. Darcy* is 190 feet in length, 32 feet beam under the guards, 60 feet over the guards, and [illegible]. She is 700 tons burthen, carpenter's [illegible] feet longer than the boats D. S. [illegible] and the *Golden*, which up to the construction of this boat were the largest ferry-boats running on any New-York ferry. The *Darcy* was built by G. D. BURGIS, of Red Hook, and the joiner work was done by JOHN E. TERRY, of Hoboken. The upholstering work was done by E. R. EARLE & Co., of Jersey City. The engine was built by REED & BIRBECK, of Jersey City. It is of 480 horse power, 42 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. The boiler is 28 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. This is the largest engine in use on any of the ferry-boats. The *Darcy* will at once commence duty.

A RUNAWAY HORSE AND MONEY LOST.—Late on Friday evening last, Mr. THOMAS FIELD, a grocer and butcher, doing business in NEWARK, came to the Jersey City Ferry on his way to New York to purchase supplies. He had been accustomed for several years to make these evening trips to New York, and as he had been several times stopped on the road by highwaymen, he had latterly taken the precaution of concealing his money somewhere about the wagon, instead of carrying it upon his person. Upon this occasion his pocket-book, containing $610, was deposited for safety in the bottom of a half-bushel measure, which was nearly filled with oats, designed as a feed for his horse. Upon arriving at the Ferry Mr. FIELD got down from his wagon and went a short distance away to get near a gas light, for the purpose of finding a ferry ticket, which was hidden among other cards and papers in his pocket. While thus engaged the horse suddenly turned about and started for home at a rapid pace. Mr. FIELD gave chase, but was unable to overtake him, and spent the remainder of the night in a fruitless search for the horse and wagon. On Saturday morning, he found his wagon in front of the Court House at Hudson City, but the horse was not with it, and has not since been heard of. The money was gone from the half bushel measure, and so were most of the oats.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF I. O. OF O. F.—The election for officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-Jersey, which was held in the lodges throughout the State on the 14th inst., resulted as follows:

Grand Master—D. B. WHITAKER, of Cumberland.
Deputy Grand Master—AUGUSTUS W. BELL, of Morris.
Grand Secretary—JOHN H. PHILLIPS, of Mercer.
Grand Treasurer—RESCARRICK M. SMITH, of Mercer.
Representative to Grand Lodge of United States—GEO. W. CASSEDY, of Jersey City.
For Grand Warden—No choice was effected, and the election of this officer will be made by the Grand Lodge, which meets at Trenton on the 5th August.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—The National Guards of Hoboken, Capt. P. VAN HOUTEN, left yesterday morning for Hackensack, where they are to have a three days' encampment. To-day is to be a gala day with them, and mainly devoted to the reception and entertainment of their friends.

A numerous delegation from the other military companies of the County, and of officers from other sections of the State, are expected to be upon the ground, and a good time is anticipated.

THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—The Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Hudson, are pushing forward their plans for the introduction of Passaic water. Mr. G. H. BAILEY, the Engineer of the Jersey City Works, is also engineer of the Hudson City branch of the work, and is receiving proposals from contractors, for doing the work necessary for distributing the water. It is expected that the thickly settled portion of the city will be supplied during the present year.

☞ But a few days remain in which to redeem property sold for taxes in Jersey City in 1855.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 27.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84¼	50	Erie Railroad...b60	34⅛
6,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	700	do...b60	34½
3,000	Missouri State 6s	79¼	100	do...s3	34½
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s	[illegible]	500	do...s3	34⅜
250	City 5s, '70	[illegible]	100	do...b3	34⅜
5,000	Erie RR. Bds. '75	[illegible]	100	do...s60	34
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90½	100	do...b40	34¼
2,000	do	90¾	200	do...b60	34¼
7	Bank of New-York	108	300	do...s60	34¼
10	Park Bank	102½	100	do...b60	34
400	Ohio L. & T. Co.	102	225	do...s30	34
50	Penna. Coal Co. b60	83	100	do...s10	34⅛
50	do...b60	91½	225	do	34¼
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	17¾	100	Hudson River R. R.	21½
100	do...s3	17½	100	Reading R. R....opg	74¼
100	do...s3	17¾	300	do...b3 aft opg	74½
200	do	17½	500	do	73⅞
100	do...b60	18¼	100	do...b60	74¾
100	Canton Co...s3	20¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	84¾
5	Clv. Col. & Cin R.R.	96	420	M. S. & N. I. R. R. b3	51
50	New-York Cen. R. R.	85⅝	800	do...c	51
200	do	85¾	100	do...s10	50
200	do...s3	85	50	do...s60	47
100	do	84¾	150	do...s15	50
300	do...s10	85	100	do...c	50½
300	do...b60	85½	50	do...s45	47½
350	do	85	142	do...b3	51
100	do...b60	85⅝	63	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	79
400	do...b30	85¾	5	do	78⅝
700	do	85⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. scrip b3	117¾
100	do	85	300	Cleve. & P. R. R. s30	39⅝
50	do...s10	85¼	100	do...s3	39½
200	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	58½	50	do...s30	38⅝
200	do...s60	58	2000	do...s3	39
200	Chi. & R. I. R. R. s3	92½	1000	do...s10	39
200	do...b30	92⅞	200	do...b60	39⅜
300	LaC. & Mil. R. R. b30	39	100	do...b60	39⅝
63	do	39	150	G. & C. R. b60 ex div.	91½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	85	100	Reading R'd....opg	74⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	79⅜	100	Panama Railroad	92½
1,000	Erie R. Con. bs. '71	72	200	Clev. & Tol R...b30	59
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	100	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	85⅛
15	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	102	100	do	85⅝
18	Penn. Coal Co.	91	350	do...b4	85⅝
200	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	18	100	do...b10	85⅝
50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	54½	100	do...b10	85¾
50	do	54	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s60	47½
20	do	53½	100	do	48
600	Clev. & Pitts. R. s30	38⅝	151	do	58¼
200	do	39	200	do...s60	47¾
500	do	39⅛	100	do...s10	51
50	Gal. & Chi. R...b60	91½	200	do...s10	51½
108	La Crse. & M. R. R.	39	1350	do	58
500	Erie Railroad...b3	34½	100	do	58¼
200	do...s30	34½	60	Mich. S. & N. I pf. sk.	79
200	do	34¼			

MONDAY, July 27—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending on Saturday last, July 25, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the *previous weekly statement* of Saturday, July 18:

Increase of Loans	$1,482,810
Decrease of Specie	637,751
Increase of Circulation	79,981
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	871,467

The statement is a satisfactory one. The addition to the Loan column is the consequence of the large addition to the Banking Capital of the City since July 1. The decrease in Specie is only one-third the amount exported during the week—*a fact showing a very considerable income from* the Domestic Exchanges. With the California arrival, *this afternoon, of $1,458,048, the Banks* begin the new week with something like fourteen million dollars in Bullion. We understand the Country-Bank balances partially increased last week. They are still much behind the corresponding period last season, particularly the balances of the Country Banks of this State. Including the Sub-Treasury and Clearing-House operations of the week, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 26, 1856.	July 25, 1857.	July 18, 1857.
Capital	$52,705,000	$64,676,000	$64,676,000
Loans	111,846,589	118,848,131	117,365,321
Specie	13,910,848	12,956,855	13,594,606
Circulation	8,386,285	8,528,814	8,448,833
Gross Deposits	92,865,040	93,633,726	94,446,798
Exchanged	19,996,019	26,256,680	27,441,909
Undrawn	72,869,021	67,377,056	67,005,589
In Sub-Treasury	12,285,796	16,627,185	11,246,592

There is no change to-day in Money rates, or the general comfort of the supply. Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer is not active, though the rates of last week are maintained; 109¾@⅞ on London; 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. The shipment of Gold by this opportunity will be a moderate one, not over $250,000, as far as we are advised at present. The California packet arrived this afternoon, sooner, by a day or two, than she was looked for. The steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco on the 4th of July, with $1,872,584 in Gold. The New-York steamer delivers of this $1,458,043. The remainder goes direct to England from the Isthmus of Panama. The Panama Road brought over, in all, $2,286,458, including some parcels of Silver from the Mexican coast of the Pacific, which go direct to England. The mining near Lower California is satisfactory. The receipts of Gold Dust at San Francisco, coupled with a tame state of things in the general markets, had tended to make Money easier. Complaints are still made of excessive and indiscriminate shipments of Merchandise from the Atlantic cities.

On the Stock Exchange the *Bears* got hold of a rumor of a heavier fall in the English Funds, by the Quebec steamer, than subsequently appeared on the publication of the regular newspaper dispatches, and attempted to use this at the early Board. The concession in the cash sales and contracts made at the first call of the list, as compared with the closing bids of Saturday, was equal to a ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., but the whole of this decline, and more, was recovered at the afternoon Board, which left off extremely firm. The settlements in Southern Michigan were made at higher rates by 2¼ ₱ cent. than have been known since the reopening of the transfer last Monday. The cash stock left off 58¼ ₱ cent. New-York Central advanced to 86 ₱ cent. Erie, after selling as low as 34¼, was 35 at the close. Reading the same as on Saturday. Cleveland and Pittsburg 1¼ ₱ cent. lower, on account of an absurd rumor that *this* is the Company with which Mr. MCELRATH, who suspended on Friday, is connected. Galena sold 91¼ ex dividend. The Chicago and Burlington half-yearly dividend is 5 ₱ cent., payable 18th August. The transfers close at the Bank of Commerce on 31st July. Illinois Central Bonds reached par. Erie Convertibles of 1871 sold as high as 72 ₱ cent. Ohio Trust 103, ex-dividend, cash. A seller's option was put out at 102, 30 days, 400 shares. The same parties sold some time since at 95 ₱ cent. with the dividend on. The advance since is equal to 12 ₱ cent. Panama and Toledo were firm at the close. The whole business of the day was only an average one, including the seller's contracts on the first call of the list. The upward tendency of prices is very decided, while the large differences paid out on maturing contracts, which were made in June, are weakening the power of the speculators against the market, who so recently bore such omnipotent sway in Wall-street. This is especially marked in Erie, New-York Central and Michigan Southern, which tell at the average rate of about 10 ₱ cent. or $1,000 difference on every hundred shares.

We are not sure that we know the source or understand the purpose of certain statements in the *Herald* this morning, about the late change in the executive of the Erie Road, but we have ample authority for saying that they are severally, and as a whole, gross misrepresentations. The new President is, in no sense, the peculiar representative of the Bondholders of 1862, resident abroad, or of any other class of creditors. He heard of no meeting of these Bondholders in Berlin or any other place, or of their "great alarm" at the condition of the Company. He certainly returned on no mission on their behalf, but at the instance of the New-York Directors, who made him President on his arrival *to represent the Stockholders*. His predecessor was kind enough to facilitate the change.

We have the best authority for stating that Mr. MCELRATH's difficulties will, in no way, affect the Nassau Bank, of which he was merely the nominal President, having ceased active official connection with it nine months ago. Mr. BLADENBURG, the Vice-President, has been acting President during the period mentioned.

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS—JULY 18.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4,212,706	$1,944,019	$3,080,290	$2,888,799
Canal Bank	1,675,011	867,365	1,108,840	740,981
Louisiana	2,460,150	1,460,417	774,450	2,380,768
Louisiana State	3,869,858	1,688,843	1,803,490	3,054,185
Mech & Traders	736,948	252,690	864,669	600,849
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,861,764	819,509	786,380	641,991
Southern Bank	241,579	116,584	206,675	120,897
Union Bank	1,196,385	381,808	697,770	974,071
Bk. of J. Robb	470,813	233,172	284,825	407,478
Total	$16,325,552	$7,364,839	$9,026,200	$11,359,877

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens' Bank	$826,897	$116,936
Canal Bank	397,158	150,164
Louisiana	871,094	3 9,816
Louisiana State	491,136	38,047
Mech. & Traders'	79,097	38,874
Bank of New-Orleans	124,341	19,050
Southern Bank	870,150	....
Union Bank	831,331	279,308
Bank of J. Robb	....	....
Total	$3,780,906	$1,0[illegible]6,619

Increase in short loans	$40,081
Decrease in specie	34,809
Decrease in circulation	168,700
Increase in deposits	162,585
Increase in exchange	85,245
Decrease in amount due distant banks	30,196
Increase in deposits proper	192,781

The following are the receipts and disbursements to-day at the Sub-Treasury: receipts, $392,460 89; payments, $314,600 70; balance, $605,-5 07.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, from the 1st to the 16th July inst., are $48,600
For corresponding period last year 32,500
Increase $16,100

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 25.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank	$2,012,387	$47,915	$87,381	$440,679
Am. Exchange Bk	7,172,379	1,011,095	230,372	6,694,336
Atlantic Bank	572,785	58,217	100,507	289,677
Bk. of America	5,496,511	1,082,526	46,823	5,247,968
Bk. of Commerce	12,384,835	1,834,850	2,095	7,001,313
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,829,226	97,123	87,948	1,275,017
Bk. of New-York	3,924,928	834,888	206,794	2,661,810
Bk. of N. America	1,694,787	126,748	73,046	1,397,651
Bk. of Republic	4,061,965	609,129	79,916	4,309,002
Bk. St. New-York	3,753,339	360,258	844,393	2,602,310
Bowery Bank	1,010,479	64,910	174,406	835,472
Broadway Bank	1,874,152	222,765	226,749	1,428,893
Bull's Head Bank	335,504	21,712	125,446	253,302
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,464,736	207,248	134,580	1,002,098
Chatham Bank	652,515	60,925	111,840	448,985
Chemical Bank	1,098,618	173,971	240,030	1,014,731
Citizens' Bank	752,626	44,496	187,604	615,931
City Bank	1,819,901	221,879	19,026	1,521,735
Continental Bank	2,450,905	205,786	94,817	2,130,597
Corn Exch. Bank	1,702,897	126,760	88,391	1,752,916
East River Bank	484,087	31,679	95,835	412,480
Fulton Bank	1,598,432	164,826	121,185	1,232,576
Greenwich Bank	761,062	28,580	110,675	540,198
Grocers' Bank	724,312	42,506	86,248	618,493
Hanover Bank	1,412,278	83,643	109,998	854,278
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,942,305	186,927	186,698	1,186,948
Island City Bank	481,199	22,985	98,663	267,909
Irving Bank	796,184	41,136	118,029	655,413
Leather Man. Bk.	2,150,412	176,567	227,618	1,876,309
Manhattan Co.	4,540,055	868,462	889,696	2,968,084
Marine Bank	959,162	66,847	98,724	980,944
Market Bank	1,786,751	144,576	167,571	1,390,301
Mechanics' Bank	4,066,871	898,300	844,245	2,836,456
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,135,681	65,971	197,088	590,588
Mech. & Trad. Bk	740,639	50,652	118,238	430,850
Mercantile Bank	2,301,422	193,141	96,818	1,628,412
Merchants' Bank	3,858,155	990,768	291,127	4,283,948
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,372,662	164,664	119,174	1,687,891
Metropolitan Bk.	5,411,122	978,186	209,046	4,937,065
Nassau Bank	1,457,841	96,929	116,855	989,806
National Bank	2,195,127	230,507	187,568	1,219,505
N. Y. County Bk.	380,499	11,312	90,895	215,306
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	461,807	41,067	116,845	114,577
N. Y. Exch. Bank	282,160	10,294	121,975	251,336
North River Bank	1,076,407	51,685	137,078	794,515
Ocean Bank	1,381,716	116,056	128,499	1,405,727
Oriental Bank	569,189	50,517	117,258	368,460
Pacific Bank	1,029,104	43,615	118,243	746,253
Park Bank	3,713,399	360,157	172,281	2,872,908
People's Bank	791,848	24,511	181,395	537,697
Phenix Bank	2,793,461	268,362	87,537	1,919,677
St. Nicholas Bank	1,011,796	84,956	87,906	689,481
Seventh Ward Bk	1,050,036	39,199	235,431	684,096
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,606,860	240,145	112,245	2,057,588
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,548,192	34,446	317,474	890,987
Union Bank	2,930,927	485,949	179,086	2,475,974

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$118,848,131	Circulation	$8,528,814
Specie	12,956,855	Deposits	93,633,726

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 27, 1857.

Since our last advices of the 21st instant, the Stock market has been comparatively steady, though lower prices have ruled in the speculative securities. The more solid stock have varied but little, and in some cases have advanced. The decline in prices alluded to above, can partly be attributed to the natural reaction, after a sudden and important rise, but was chiefly owing to the shipments of Specie which were made during the week to considerable extent. At the close the tendency of prices was upward. In *State Stocks* there has been about the usual amount of business at a slight advance in rates. The principal sales were of Missouri 6s, Louisiana 6 ₱ cents., Indiana 5 ₱ cents., and Virginia 6 ₱ cents., the last at a slight decline, the other at an advance upon last week's rates. California 7s we quote 3 ₱ cent. lower. In City and County Bonds there has been but little doing. Some Cincinnati 6 ₱ cents. (Municipal Bonds) and Brooklyn City Water Work Bonds have changed hands at former rates. We also have to mention sales of San Francisco 6 ₱ cents. at a decline of 2½ ₱ cent. In Railroad Bonds there has been more activity. At the Stock Board the transactions were considerable in all the issues of the Erie Railroad at improved prices, and also in the Bonds of the New-York Central, and Illinois Central Construction. At private sale we have to note considerable sales of Burlington and Missouri 8 ₱ cent. First Mortgage, Peoria and Oquawka R. R. First Mortgage 8 ₱ cent., Ohio and Pennsylvania First Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., and Ohio and Indiana First Mortgage 7 ₱ cents, all with trifling variation from former prices. Railroad Shares. The amount has been large, principally in Erie Railroad, New-York Central, Michigan Southern and Reading Railroad. For the change in prices from day to day we refer to the annexed bulletin of daily [illegible]

quotations. Money continues easy; interest 7 ₱ cent. on call. We quote [illegible]@15 ₱ cent.

DE COPPET & CO.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 27, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pearls are dull and unsettled, being quoted at from $7 25@$7 50; while Pots are in limited demand, and are heavy at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is not brisk; prices, however, are sustained. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13¾c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13½c.; Maracaibo, 13¼c.@13½c.; Rio 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and factors display increasing confidence,—many of them refusing to sell at our quotations, which represent the prices obtainable for lots required by spinners. Middling Uplands, 15c.@15½c.; do. Gulfs, at 15½c.@15¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western is in moderate demand at unaltered prices. Sales, 6,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 60@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 30@ 6 45
Superfine Ohio	6 35@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 50

Canadian is quiet and languid. Sales—500 barrels, in lots, at $6 30@$9 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and firm. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and declining. We have heard of sales since our last of 38,000 bushels, including inferior to very good ordinary Western Red, at $1 30@$1 55; new White Southern, at $1 85@$1 90, and new Red do., at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Rye is improving. Sales: 3,160 bushels, $1 12@$1 15 ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy and languid at 58c.@64c. for Western; 57c.@61c. for State and for Jersey; 59c.@60c. for Canadian; 55c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 53c.@58c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Corn is much brisker and dearer. Sales: 73,000 bushels, at 88c. for mixed, deliverable at the option of the seller, during next month; 88½c.@90c. for mixed, here; nominally, 93c.@96c. for Yellow, and 95c.@$1 05 for White, ₱ bush.

HAY—River is plenty and heavy, at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet stiffly held, including last year's crop, at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is very moderately inquired for at old figures.

LEAD—Remains as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland, 77c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 58c.@65c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@56c.; Clayed Cuba, 56c.@58c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have no important change to notice to day.

OILS—Are in slack request at feebly-sustained prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, yet is stiffly held. Sales: 580 bbls., in lots, at $24 15@$24 25 for Mess; and $19 35@$19 40 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11¾c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10½c. 10¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and quoted at 11¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last reach about 325 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is brisker, but not dearer. The transactions since our last consist of 1,580 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $28 50@$28 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in good demand at our quotations: $4 75@$5 62½ for ordinary to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate; prices still tend downwards. Sales since our last: 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Holders find it extremely difficult to neutralize the depressive influence on the market of the heavy supplies, now available, here.

TALLOW—About 5,500 lbs. prime changed hands at former rates.

WHISKY—Sales of 370 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 31¼c.@32c.,—mainly at 31¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, Cotton 3d. 6d.@3s. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@3d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@8d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 4½d.@6d. ₱ bbl; and heavy goods 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 4.

We had to note, prior to the sailing of last mail, an unusual depression in business, and an absolute paralization of the market for many staple articles of merchandise. The causes which had brought about such a disastrous state of affairs we stated in detail in our last fortnightly summary, and we do not deem it necessary, on this occasion, to go over the ground again. We regret now that no improvement in the tone or condition of trade can be remarked as having taken place within the past fortnight. While money has grown plentier and cheaper, the value of goods in the main has rather depreciated—the jobbers buying most sparingly, and speculation appearing to be almost wholly given up as hopeless. When matters will mend, if ever, is hard to say. Certainly not while an assorted cargo is dispatched to this overburdened market every third day from New-York or Boston.

In our last review we mentioned the failure of two prominent jobbing houses; one of these took place just prior to "steamer day," and investigation since into the affairs of the house render it pretty certain that only the first three or four creditors who attached will realize anything upon their claims. Within the past fortnight we regret to say another jobbing house—one of the oldest, staunchest and respectable in Front-street—was obliged to convene its creditors and ask for an extension. The exhibit made, however, of the resources of the house in question, satisfied the creditors that within the time asked (90 days) the entire indebtedness could be liquidated, and the desired extension was granted with hardly a dissentient voice.

These untoward events have given a new complexion to California trade, and created a general feeling of distrust. Some parties have determined to sell goods for the future only for cash upon delivery. The bulk of transactions since last mail have been for cash, and it may readily be supposed that low prices have been realized.

An abundance of fresh goods, ex ship, have been upon the market during the fortnight closing, but fewer credit sales have been made than in any similar period within our recollection.

The arrivals since our last review was written, have been the *Ringleader* and the *Southern Cross*, from Boston; the *Golden Fleece, Comet Cooper* and *Santa Cruz*, from New-York, and the *Georgianna*, from Montevideo, *with assorted cargoes*; the *Versailles*, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, resin and coal; the *Geneva* and *Adelaide*, from Mazatlan, with specie; the *C. M. Foote*, from Mexico, with gumo; the *Santiago*, from Tahiti, with oranges, and the *Wizard*, from Hong Kong, with rice and passengers.

The absence of demand for money for speculation in goods is causing an accumulation of capital in the hands of lenders, the effect of which ere long must be to materially reduce the rates of interest. As we write, indeed, the influence of a restricted call for money is to be seen in offers to loan upon imperishable merchandise at ½ per cent. per month less usance than was asked and got thirty days since. Capitalists are giving the preference to merchandise securities in preference to paper—a natural distrust of the latter having been engendered by the late failures.

The demand for bars is very active for this mail, and 880 fine are readily salable at par. We look for another large shipment on Saturday as altogether probable. Gold dust has come down freely during the past fortnight, fully, we think, up to the average of May, and the first part of June.

The export of Treasure from San Francisco, during second quarter of 1857, was	$12,454,941
Exported during the first quarter	10,288,548
Total exports first half of 1857	$22,743,539
Total exports first half of 1856	24,914,911
Decrease in 1857	$472,372
The value of our exports other than Treasure during the second quarter of 1857, was	$1,358,577 50
And during the first quarter they were	712,435 00
Total first half of 1857	$2,071,012 50
Total first half of 1856	2,004,646 00
Increase in 1857	$67,366 50

The exports of Quicksilver from this port during the first six months of this year were 11,988 flasks, against 10,914 flasks during the same period in 1856.

The tonnage arrived from home Atlantic ports during the first and second quarters of this year, was 57,088 tons, against 79,138 tons in 1856, and 19,194 tons in 1855. The tonnage from foreign ports during the same period was 49,706 tons in 1857, against 63,977 tons in 1856. Our arrival of tonnage coastwise, during the first half of 1857, were 79,776 tons, against 65,181 tons in 1856. The total tonnage arrived from all quarters during the six months closed was 209,549 tons, against 228,482 tons in 1856. The decrease has been, as appears above, in our trade with home, Eastern and foreign ports.

The freights chargeable on cargoes arrived during the first and second quarters of this year amounted to $1,468,604, against $2,659,240 during the same period of 1856.

We regret to state that our population has received but meagre additions by seaward arrivals during the past six months. The total net gain is only 4,395 souls against 6,989 in 1856, and the increase this year is more than one-half made up with Chinamen, a class of population which do little to permanently benefit or advance the interests of the State. The business done at the San Francisco Custom-House during the past six months, has been as follows:

	Value.
Merchandise paid duty direct	$1,707,385 00
Merchandise warehoused	1,010,469 00
Merchandise withdrawn for consumption	571,919 00
Merchandise withdrawn for export	125,553 00
Amount of net Duties collected	1,48[illegible],918 34

[illegible] There has been so little done in [illegible] during the past fortnight, that we do not deem it necessary to repeat our quotations.

In Bullion there have been sales to a considerable extent of Mexican Dollars at a [illegible] premium. The imports of Specie during the first six months of 1856, chiefly dollars from Mexico, amounted to $1,304,172.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. Sales, 600 bbls., at $6 [illegible] for Superfine Ohio; $6 75@$7 [illegible] for Extra State; $7 [illegible] for Double Extra ditto. WHEAT [illegible] Chicago Spring nominal, at $1 [illegible] Milwaukee Club, $1 [illegible]. CORN steady. Sales—[illegible] bushels, at 75c.@76c., closing at 76c. OATS nominal at 56c. WHISKY nominal, at 30½c.@31c. FREIGHTS—[illegible] for Corn to New-York. Lake Imports: 3,000 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn. Canal Exports—14,000 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn, mostly to tide-water.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged and steady; sales 2000 bushels at $1 60 for Red Indiana, $1 [illegible] White do., $1 44 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 [illegible] Chicago Spring. CORN active; sales 40,000 bushels at 78c.@79½c., including two cargoes [illegible]. FREIGHTS unchanged; Wheat 10 cents and Corn [illegible] cents to New-York. Lake Imports, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,150 bushels Corn. Canal Exports, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, July 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet—sales about 100 barrels at unchanged quotations. WHEAT quiet and little offering; White Canadian sells slowly at $1 94. CORN scarce and supply very light—demand fair for the East; sales about 20,000 bushels at 85½c.@86c. for Western mixed car lots at the depôts. WHISKY, 31½c.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. CORN firm. OATS steady. PORK firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 15,700 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Monday—First Board.—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall—[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......MONDAY, July 27.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall July 18, with treasure and passengers to M. O. Roberts. [illegible]

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Potomac, Arey, Providence.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships A. Boninger, (Prus.) Hallingen, Rotterdam; Rhine, Moore, London; Lucy Thompson, Pendleton, Liverpool, and others.

[illegible]

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived at Liverpool—July 12, John Fraser, from Charleston; Calhoun, New-York; Lillias, Savannah; Middlesex, New-York; Potomac, New-Orleans; 13th, S. C. Pennell, New-Orleans; 14th, Ocean Express, New-York.

Sailed from Liverpool—July 12, Carlisle, for New-York; P. W. Bruna, Baltimore; Wm. Lord, New-Orleans; [illegible]; Daniel Jeffreys, San Francisco; North America, Philadelphia.

Arrived at Queenstown—July 13, W. Penn, from Philadelphia.

[illegible]